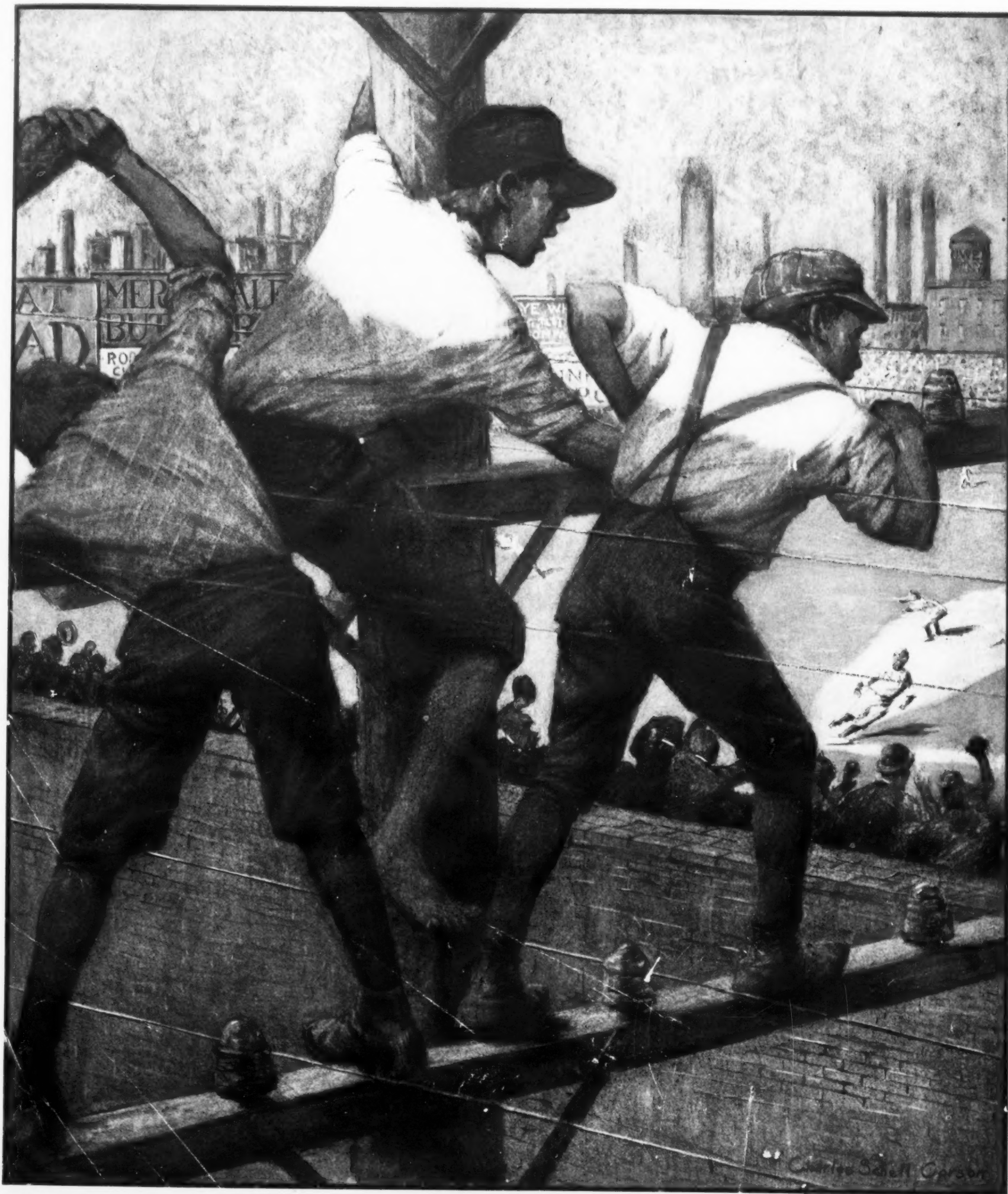


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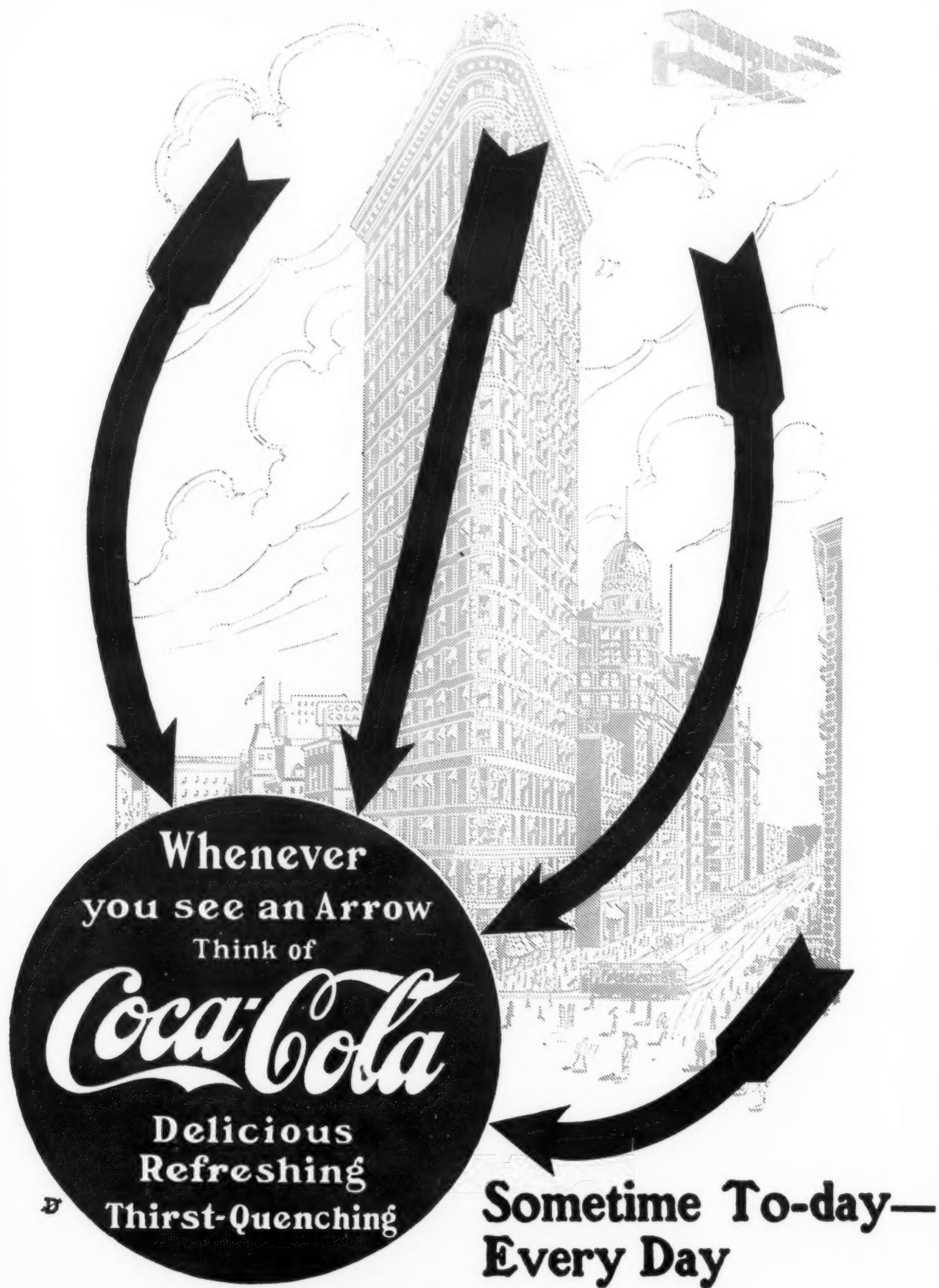
WEEKLY



THE CHARLES SCHWENKER PRESS

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Whenever
you see an Arrow
Think of
Coca-Cola
Delicious
Refreshing
Thirst-Quenching

Sometime To-day—
Every Day

you will be casting about in your mind for the name of the "wettest" beverage you can buy. Think of and

DRINK
Coca-Cola

It satisfies. Refreshes mentally and physically and quenches the thirst as nothing else can.

Delicious—Refreshing—Wholesome
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Send for Our Free Booklet—"The Truth About Coca-Cola". It tells all about it—what it is and why it is so delicious and wholesome.

THE COCA-COLA CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

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"In God We Trust."

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Thursday, July 7, 1910

No. 2861

A Great Party Record.

THE WORK done in the first Congress under President Taft's administration is far more extensive and important than, at the outset, he, Senator Aldrich, Speaker Cannon or any other Republican expected. The Payne tariff act, passed at the special session, has been called by Mr. Taft and other Republican leaders the best law in its particular field ever enacted. It has given adequate protection to every industry which needed protection and at the same time it has furnished much more revenue to the government than the Dingley act provided. In a fairly satisfactory way it adjusted the tariff schedules to the changes in conditions which came since the Dingley law was framed in 1897.

In calling the roll of the important measures of the regular session of Congress just closed, we must mention these laws: Railway regulation, a postal savings bank, statehood for Arizona and New Mexico separately, withdrawal of certain classes of public lands from entry in order to protect the country's natural resources, the issue of reclamation certificates in pushing the work of national irrigation, amendments to the act for the government of Hawaii, creation of a bureau of mines, the strengthening of the tenure of the tariff board by giving it funds whereby it can continue its work, abroad and at home, of ascertaining the difference between the cost of production here and in the other leading countries, and an act to protect the seal fisheries of Alaska.

The work of the session of 1905-6, at the outset in Mr. Roosevelt's elective term, has often been praised for its extent and public value. In both particulars, though, it is surpassed by that of the session just closed. Much of this work is due to President Taft's personal solicitation. He has taken a more active part in shaping legislation than did any other President, even his immediate predecessor. Many of the measures passed by Congress were framed by Attorney-General Wickersham, under the direction of the President. In the shape they had when they went on the statute-book some of them diverged at several points from the bills drawn up by the President and his official advisers. In essential particulars, however, they were the same.

In a large degree the first congressional campaign which takes place during any President's service turns on the record of his administration and of Congress. Neither Mr. Taft nor the Republican party has reason to fear the test of the canvass which will soon formally open. The President and the Congress have been busy from the beginning. Mr. Taft has made more trips, short and long, than even Mr. Roosevelt made in the first year and a third of his elective term. He has mingled with all sorts and conditions of men, but nobody has charged him with neglecting his public duties. He stuck to his post in crises near the close of the recent session, when powerful inducements were offered to him to appear at college commencements, great national gatherings and other important functions. A Republican victory in November would be a tribute to the President as well as to the Republican members of Congress who will be re-elected at that time. From present indications, moreover, a Republican victory is decidedly probable.

Roosevelt and the Ballinger Case.

WHAT will Roosevelt say about the Ballinger case? Is the question that has been exciting the curiosity of a good many both of his friends and of his enemies. It is believed that his opinion is disclosed, curiously enough, by two recent utterances, one in the interview with him by the *London Mail* and the other the comments on the Ballinger case by the *Outlook*, of which Mr. Roosevelt is associate editor. In his interview with the *Daily Mail*, he is made to say that he found all over Europe "that ethical standards were higher to-day probably than ever before." In the *Outlook's* comments on the Ballinger case, it states that, "While we are loath to believe that anything that Mr. Ballinger has done has been with wrong intent, nevertheless the evidence is clear that the ethical standards which Mr. Ballinger has adopted are not those which the American people have a right to expect in their public servants." The expression, "ethical standards," has a peculiar Rooseveltian ring about it. The fact that it appears in the *London* interview with the ex-President and also in the comment of the *Outlook* justifies the suspicion that the verdict of the latter expresses the opinion of the former. We shall see.

So the wretched charges of corruption and conspiracy, so recklessly made against a distinguished member of the Cabinet, resolve themselves finally, after tedious months of examination and cross-examination, into a failure on his part to attain certain

"ethical standards." What man in public life does not rest under a similar imputation? Who shall provide a code of ethics? Who shall fix the "standard"? And what about the "ethical standard" of the secretary of Ballinger who did not hesitate to disclose the confidential communications of his employer and what about the "ethical standards" of the opponents of Mr. Ballinger who would accept such surreptitiously secured testimony and make it one of the strong supports of their accusations? It looks as if the hasty and inconsiderate Pinchot and Glavis were being let down easily and gently by a very kind and most indulgent friend.

Insurgency Is Dying Out.

THERE is a large significance in the victories which have been won by the regular Republicans in the States which have had primaries or conventions in the past few months. In Indiana's State convention the insurgents met no opposition and put Senator Beveridge forward for re-election. In the primaries in Pennsylvania and Ohio the regulars won easily, with two or three exceptions among the candidates for Congress.

Special interest was taken in the primaries in Iowa and South Dakota and in the convention in Wisconsin. Those States are active radiating centers of insurgency, yet the regulars carried the day in all of them. In Iowa Senators Cummins and Dolliver made a strong fight against Governor Carroll and also against Representative Walter I. Smith, of the ninth congressional district. Each of them received a renomination. In several of the districts insurgent congressmen were renominated without any opposition, and John A. T. Hull, a regular, of the seventh district, was defeated, but on a personal issue. In general the victory was with the regulars. Moreover, the stalwarts carried a majority of the delegates to the State convention, which is to be held in August, and that body will frame a straight-out Republican deliverance, indorsing the Taft administration and praising the Payne tariff act.

In South Dakota Governor Vessey, who is in sympathy with the insurgents, received a renomination, but the regulars carried the State's two congressmen. Wisconsin's convention framed a platform which voiced excellent Republican doctrine, including an indorsement for the Payne tariff. Thus that State rebuked Senator La Follette even more emphatically than Iowa condemned Senators Cummins and Dolliver. It must be remembered that La Follette and Cummins were radicals long before the present Congress was elected. It is clear that they do not represent the sentiment of the majority of the Republicans of their respective States. The setback for insurgency in Wisconsin, Iowa and South Dakota will probably have a sobering effect on the exponents of that fad in Minnesota and Kansas.

In its especial strongholds the secession element in the Republican party is being beaten. It is likely to lose ground rapidly between this time and the election. The country knows that any considerable shift toward insurgency would give the Democrats the control of the next Congress.

The Last of the Territories.

WITH the admission of New Mexico and Arizona, thirty-five States will have been added to the original thirteen and forty-eight stars will have been inscribed on the national flag. Some of these thirty-five States which have been created by Congress were part of the original thirteen. Most of those between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi were, at one time and another, claimed as part of the territory of the colonies which signed the Declaration of Independence. That part of the national domain west of the Mississippi, however, was a later acquisition. Of the thirty-five States which have been created by Congress, seventeen have been placed upon the roll since the Republican party made its advent as a national organization in 1856. Vermont was claimed by New York at the outset, Maine was part of Massachusetts until 1820 and West Virginia comprised the loyal counties of the Old Dominion and were separated from the parent State and erected into a distinct commonwealth in 1863, in the middle of the Civil War. Florida, the lower ends of Alabama and Mississippi and part of the easterly projection of Louisiana were obtained from Spain and were not part of the territory of the United States at the beginning of the government under the Constitution. All the territory west of the Mississippi belonged originally to Spain or France, except Oregon, Washington and Idaho, which were in controversy between the United States and England until the latter abandoned that region in 1846 and moved its posts to the north of the forty-ninth parallel.

State creation by Congress began in 1791, when Vermont was admitted, and it is completed in 1910 by the organization of Arizona and New Mexico. The latter has been seeking admission for sixty years, a bill for the creation of the State of New Mexico having been introduced in Congress in 1850, two years after that region was annexed to the United States as part of the result of the Mexican War. Next longest in the fights for statehood was that which was waged by Utah, which lasted from 1850 to 1896, when it was admitted as the forty-fifth State. But, for many years at least, the chapter is now closed. In the contiguous part of the United States no more Territories are left. Some time Alaska will probably be carved into two or three States. Porto Rico may become a State some day. The white population of Hawaii, however, is so far in the minority that statehood for that locality is far in the future, if it ever comes. The same is true of the Philippines. The forty-eight stars which will appear on the country's flag when New Mexico and Arizona comply with the requirements of the enabling acts are not likely to have any addition to their number within the lifetime of anybody above the half-century age mark who is now here.

The Plain Truth.

THAT excellent magazine of advertising, the *Chicago Mail Order Journal*, says, "LESLIE'S WEEKLY has a circulation well over 200,000, which is well distributed all over the country." LESLIE'S WEEKLY's circulation is now guaranteed at over a quarter of a million. It not only reaches every State and Territory in the Union, but every civilized country in the world. It is doubtful if any publication has a wider circulation. When it is borne in mind that each copy is read on an average by at least five persons, it is easy to see that every issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY has more than a million readers.

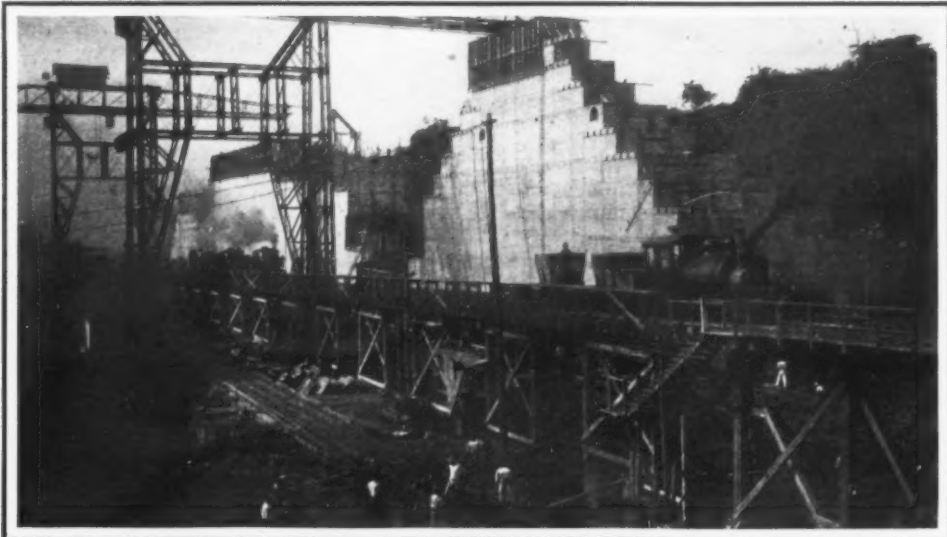
NO FEATURE of pure-food legislation is more praiseworthy than the law which requires patent-medicine preparations to have printed upon their labels a full description of ingredients. Compelled thus to reveal the large percentage of alcohol they contain, they have been hard hit by the new law. By a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York State, proprietary medicines containing sufficient alcohol may be rated as liquors under the liquor tax law. According to this decision, patent medicines containing a large per cent. of alcohol can no longer be sold for medicinal purposes, but must be sold as a beverage, to do which it will be necessary for druggists to procure certificates authorizing sales of liquor without a prescription, to be drunk off the premises. The patent "cure all" has had its day of cheating and deceiving a gullible public. Many of them have not merely deceived, but have actually endangered and ruined the lives of those who used them too freely. Containing so large a proportion of cheap whiskey, they have brought fabulous profits to their proprietors. Exposed by the press and their true character brought to light by the pure-food laws, we are glad the courts are now declaring that they must be sold as alcoholic beverages, not as medicines, when they contain a large percentage of alcohol.

DR. CARTER, of a leading New York Reformed Church, in a recent sermon, depicted blasphemy and a general spirit of irreverence as constituting a national peril. "The practice of American slang," says Dr. Carter, "is but a cowardly makeshift for blasphemy. Those who try to get as near as possible to the ragged edge separating slang and blasphemy are in peril." It seems contradictory that the United States, the leading nation of the world in democracy and Christianity, should also be the leading exponent of slang and profanity; yet such is the case. Lexicographers declare there are only two languages as yet known in which words for execration or swearing are not found, viz., the speech of the North American Indians and the Japanese. When he is angry, which is but seldom, the native of Japan utters explosively words translated, "Here, here! there, there!" And the limit of his indignation and of his language is reached in, "You beast, you beast!" Christian missionaries, after spending years in Japan, where they have heard no word of profanity, are surprised and pained beyond expression on returning to Christian America to hear the profanity one is compelled to hear upon our streets and in public places. We believe Dr. Carter is right in coupling slang with blasphemy. The way to overcome what seems to be a national habit and peril is to begin with slang, which is a first cousin, if not a nearer relative, of blasphemy and profanity.

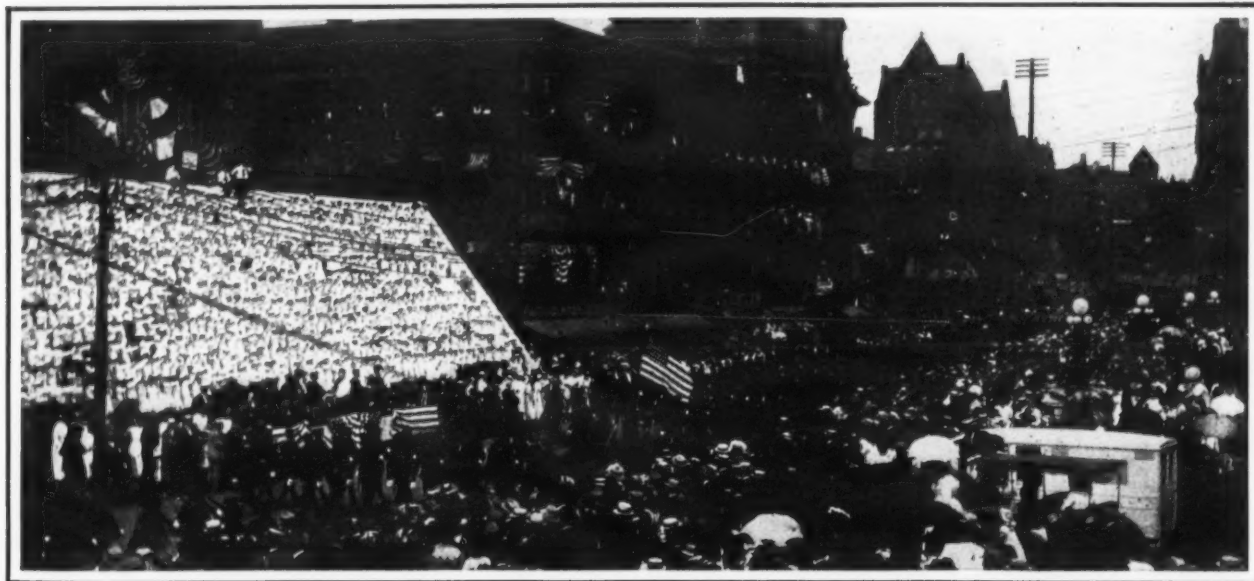
Sidelights on the World's Work



PRESIDENT TAFT, JUST AFTER HE SIGNED THE STATEHOOD BILL.
The chief executive put his name to the paper which gave statehood to Arizona and New Mexico at 1.40 o'clock P. M. on June 20. Two pens were used in affixing the signature. Postmaster-General Hitchcock received one, a gold pen, and Delegate Andrews, of New Mexico, the other, a quill made from an eagle's feather.—Harris & Ewing.



PUSHING THE PANAMA CANAL TO COMPLETION.
One of the gigantic locks now in course of construction at Pedro Miguel. The canal is to have a summit elevation of eighty-five feet above the sea. This will be reached by a series of three locks situated on the Atlantic side at Gatun, at Pedro Miguel and at Miraflores on the Pacific side. They will have a usable length of 1,000 feet and will be 110 feet wide.



DEDICATING A SPLENDID CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL.
The vast throng that attended the recent unveiling of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Syracuse. One of the finest monuments, from an artistic standpoint, ever unveiled in this country was given to the public at Syracuse, N. Y., on June 21. Vice-President Sherman's notable address was the feature of the occasion. The monument cost over \$100,000 and was designed by C. E. Ballin.



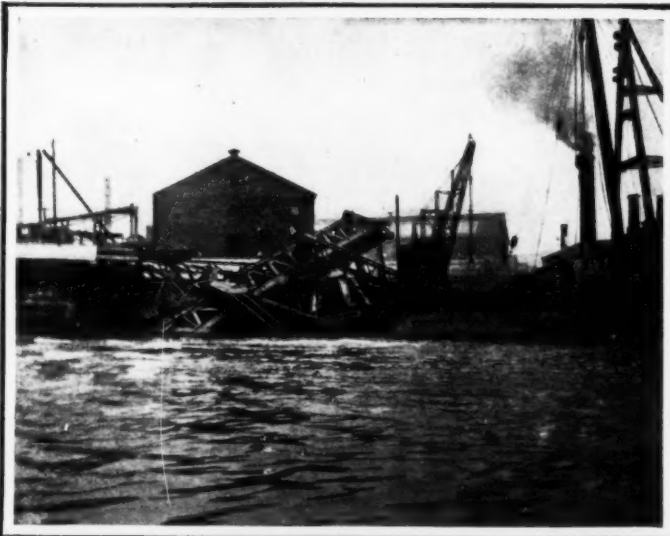
A SUPERB TRIBUTE.
Vice-President Sherman, in referring to the shaft, said: "The most perfect monument that could be raised to our soldiers they themselves built in the Union they saved."



COACH COURTNEY.
The man who is given the credit for Cornell's wonderful series of aquatic victories on the Hudson River.



THE WINNING 'VARSITY CREW FROM ITHACA.
The Cornell eight-oared shell which captured the 'varsity race at Poughkeepsie on June 25th. Besides winning the senior event, Cornell made a clean sweep of the river, capturing both the four-oared and freshman races. No records were broken.



THE WRECK OF THE GOVERNMENT CRANE "HERCULES."
During the fierce wind and rain storm on June 18th a derrick tug was sunk in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The traveling crane was valued at \$250,000. It was badly damaged and the loss will greatly delay work on the battleship Florida.



PRESIDENT TAFT ENJOYING AN OUTDOOR PLAY ON THE WHITE HOUSE LAWN.
A Shakespearian performance was given amidst the greenery and the shrubbery. The President, arriving late, refused the box which had been reserved for him and sat on a small camp chair far back with the rest of the audience.—Harris & Ewing.

People Talked About



BERNHARD DERNBURG.
The news of his retirement as secretary of state for the colonies in Germany causes international surprise.

SOMETHING of a sensation has been created in Germany by the announcement that Herr Bernhard Dernburg, secretary of state for the colonies, has resigned. When Herr Dernburg was named for the post there was considerable opposition among his countrymen, who believed that he brought too many American ideas which he had acquired in his training in banking offices in this country. The administration of his office, however, in respect to the colonial policy of Germany, has been vigorous and satisfactory. He resigns, it is said, because he opposes the principle of taxing companies that are developing African colonies too heavily. He insists that such taxes on German capital invested in Africa will prevent further investment and defeat utterly the projects in which Germany is so much interested for the industrial development of Africa under German auspices. There is in this a lesson to those Americans who believe that corporations are solely made for purposes of taxation and that the good work that they achieve in expanding industries, in employing capital and giving employment also to labor should be minimized. Corporations are important mediums of industry. Unjust treatment of them is a blow at the very machine of commerce.



SISTER CANDIDE.
A nun who collected millions for charity and now faces charges of embezzlement and fraud.

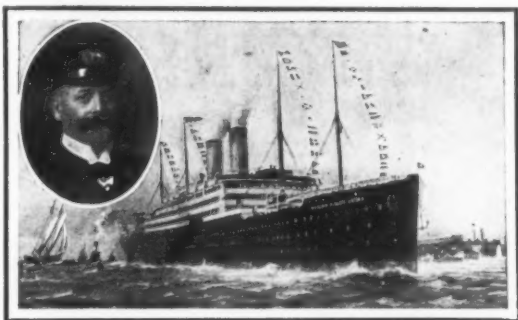
WRAPPED tightly in a heavy black veil, a trembling old woman falters about a prison room in Paris. She looks sixty-five years old, though her true age is nearly fifteen years younger. She is Sister Candide, a nun, who is in jail charged with swindling that she might have funds to help the lame, the halt and the blind. Founder of many charitable institutions, millions of francs passed through her hands; yet not even a tenth, it is said, was spent in her work. During the past ten years it is estimated that one million dollars were turned over by her to the Catholic Church. That money was only a small part of what she is known to have received. Years ago the Vatican planned to place Sister Candide and her work under the supervision of an Italian cardinal, but she refused to accept any oversight and defeated the project, which was urged somewhat obstinately, by appealing to the civil authority which possesses the right to expel any foreign cardinal who enters France. Several Parisian jewelers assert that she got from them thousands of dollars' worth of jewels, which she was to sell on commission, and now they have neither jewels nor money. Yet many people think that her alleged gigantic swindles were in the interests of the poor, who hold her in deep reverence.



WILLIAM S. BENNET.
It is said that but for his intervention the Jeffries-Johnson boxing contest would have been held in California.

IT IS more than likely that, among the "fans" of the sporting world, Congressman William S. Bennet is not as popular as he was before the incident of the Jeffries-Johnson exclusion from California. It is said that he was the original cause of the refusal of Governor Gillett to allow the widely heralded boxing contest to be held there. On the other hand, he has assumed a shining place in the esteem of citizens who look upon such forms of sport as being in bad taste. The story of Governor Gillett's attitude is mixed up with the efforts of San Francisco to get the government's sanction of the proposed Panama-Pacific Exposition in that city in 1915 and the fact that Representative Bennet is an influential member of the Foreign Affairs Committee which held the power of decision. Mr. Bennet was a delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly in Atlantic City. While he was there, the church interests appealed to him to use his influence against the fight. He thought things over for a while and telegraphed to the San Francisco Board of Trade that the moral sentiment of the House was against giving the great exposition to a city that would allow such a contest to take place within its borders. The result is well known. San Francisco decided in favor of the exposition.

YOU EXPECT—the chief of one of our great floating palaces, master of a couple of hundred men and social arbiter, to be a man so wrapped up in his dignity that ordinary mortals fear to approach him. Some of them are that way. Captain Hans Ruser is an exception. He is one of the most popular captains on the transatlantic route and well known personally to thousands of oversea travelers. Ex-President Roosevelt came home on his ship, *Kaiserin Auguste Victoria*. He found the captain a man of many accomplishments in



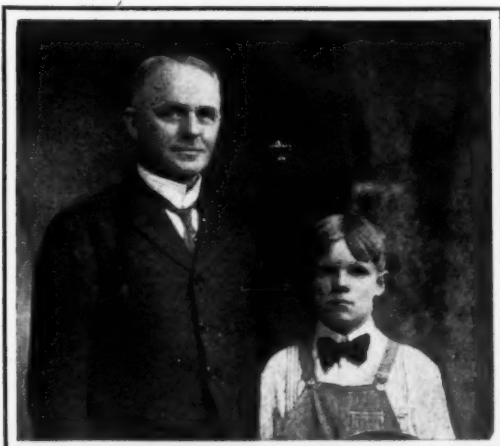
THE MAN WHO BROUGHT ROOSEVELT HOME.
Captain Hans Ruser, of the S. S. *Kaiserin Auguste Victoria*, and his ship that carried the ex-President home from the scenes of his European triumph.

the line of his profession, for the seaman has seen service afloat in the arctic and antarctic as well as the tropical regions the world over. He is the possessor of many medals and decorations awarded for commendable services. He has been in command of the great Hamburg-American liner for three years. In 1900 he took part in a South Pole expedition in command of the steamer *Gauss*. He has a fund of anecdotes and reminiscences of famous people who have crossed the water with him.

AFTER many years' residence in this country, Professor Julius Frelin, of the University of Minnesota, has returned to France to face trial because he left that country in his youth without serving the required time in the army.

"CARIBOU BILL" COOPER, a citizen of Nome, Alaska, has started on a tour of the world with a dog team. If he comes up to required stipulations of the wager for which he is making the trip, he will win ten thousand dollars. He must earn his way around the world by December 5th, 1912.

WILLIAM C. BROWN, president of the New York Central Railroad lines, has not forgotten that he was once a farm boy and followed the plow until he was sixteen years old, when he began his railroad career as a section-hand, wielding a shovel at one dollar and fifty cents a day. On the occasion of a recent trip West, he stopped off at Clarinda, Ia., to deliver an address before a club which is composed of some two or three hundred farm boys who have been gathered together by the county superintendent of schools, Miss Jessie Field. Mr. Brown was introduced by one of the club members, a fourteen-year-old farm boy, Master Floyd Hurdle. Master Floyd appeared on the stage in his overalls, wearing a typical broad-brimmed straw hat, and introduced President Brown with boyish eloquence and enthusiasm. President Brown delivered an address on "The Farmer Boy, His Opportunity and His Duty," and declared that opportunities are greater to-day than they were thirty or forty years ago, concluding, "You may be thankful that you are coming on the scene of business activity during the early years of the new century, rather than the last half of the century just closed." He urged all his boyish hearers to practice intensive farming and to make the fertile Iowa fields yield double or treble what they have yielded in the past.



THE FAMOUS RAILROAD PRESIDENT AND THE BOY HE USED TO BE.
William C. Brown, Chief of the New York Central Railroad, and Floyd Hurdle, reminiscent of the former's early days.

AN ENGLISHMAN once dubbed the United States Senate "The American House of Lords" and went on to compare our Senators to the pink-skinned, well-groomed upper house legislators of his own country. He noticed, too, that most of our Senators had achieved eminence in legal or financial fields before they had turned their eyes toward the Capitol dome. We doubt, at an off-hand survey, if any of the present Solons have been blacksmiths or cattle throwers in a Wild West show. But precedent is no test of possibility. John F. Breckenridge, who has just announced himself a candidate for United States Senator from Missouri, is now a blacksmith. In the early days he "followed the trail" as a cowboy in the far West. Later he traveled about Europe and America with a Wild West show, lassoing cattle and doing cowboy "stunts." In Brussels, in 1900, he saved the lives of five persons in a hotel fire. Seven years ago, at Jacksonville, Fla., he rescued two people from being suffocated by smoke. Later, as a farrier in Jerseyville, Ill., he made a strong race for Congress as a socialist and labor candidate. Then he settled in St. Joseph, Mo., where he opened his blacksmith shop. He is making a vigorous campaign in every county of Missouri.



JOHN F. BRECKENRIDGE,
Blacksmith and Wild West showman, he is running for the United States Senate.

A LIFE of high service to the people has been that of William H. Moody—statesman, diplomat and jurist. Most of his professional career has been spent in the interest of the nation. Now he will retire from public life to spend the rest of his days in peaceful seclusion. At the age of twenty-three he was graduated from Harvard University in 1872. He studied law and began his practice at his home city, Haverhill, Mass., in 1878. His success was not immediate. He was painstaking, deliberate, unobtrusive. But his worth was known eventually and then honors came rapidly. First he was city solicitor for Haverhill, then district attorney for the eastern district of Massachusetts. He was a member of Congress for three terms. In 1902 he was appointed Secretary of the Navy, a post which he held for two years, until he became Attorney-General of the United States. In 1906 he was made an associate justice of the Supreme Court. Ill health forces him to relinquish the burden of judicial office.



WILLIAM H. MOODY,
The venerable Supreme Court justice, who retires after a notable term of service.—Copyright by Harris & Ewing.

MRS. ALICE WELLS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will become the first woman "patrolman" of Los Angeles. She will look after the morals of the young who appear in public places.

ONE AFTERNOON, back in 1876, three men were seated in the directors' room of the First National Bank of Monroe, Mich., discussing the career of the valorous young cavalry men who had been massacred but a short time before by Indians on the Little Big Horn. One of them, John McClelland Bulkley, made the suggestion that, since Michigan was General Custer's home State, it would be fitting that a monument be erected there in recognition of his services to the nation.



J. M. BULKLEY,
The originator of the successful movement to erect a monument to General Custer in Michigan.

The suggestion was enthusiastically received. A citizens' committee was organized to spread the propaganda. The first call was signed by forty-two citizens of Monroe. Subscription lists were sent out. A temporary monument was erected at the military academy in West Point. But, all the while, Mr. Bulkley and Charles E. Greening, the secretary of the Michigan Custer Memorial Association, of which the former is vice-president, worked for the erection of a great equestrian statue at Monroe. And now, after thirty-four years of tireless work, the great dream has been realized. President Taft unveiled his statue on June 4th. Michigan's hero has been accorded some of the honor due him. Custer was one of the greatest patriots this country has produced and the monument is a most fitting memorial.

Are We Playing with Dynamite?

A SANE AND SIGNIFICANT DISCUSSION OF THE SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW AND ITS EFFECT ON INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY

By Sterling Chase

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This article is the first of a series of three papers dealing with one of the most vital forces having to do with present-day democracy. Business progressiveness is the base upon which America has been reared—the most powerful, influential and prosperous republic the world has ever known. Recently industrial forces in the United States have been the subject of much legislation and much-raking. The Sherman Anti-Trust Law was put on the national statute books during the craze to make poorly considered laws for the crippling of business efficiency. Mr. Montague, whose views are referred to in these articles, is a prominent New York lawyer, and an authority on the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. These articles show how the statement of his views and opinions have elicited what a thousand of the most brilliant minds in the United States think of the revolutionary Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The succeeding articles will discuss Attorney-General Bonaparte's explanation of the much-talked of Tennessee Coal and Iron episode and will give the comment of eminent lawyers upon the transaction.

THE DETERMINATION of the Supreme Court to hear again the arguments in the Tobacco Trust case and the Standard Oil case has temporarily relieved the tension which has affected the whole business world. For weeks every financial market in the country awaited each Monday with breathless expectancy. The reason for this apprehension was that the Tobacco Trust case and the Standard Oil case had been argued in the United States Supreme Court, and any Monday—the day of the week on which the court hands down its opinions—the decision of the court might be made public. Upon these decisions depend the validity of thousands of corporations throughout the United States, the safety of millions of dollars of invested capital and the welfare of millions of stockholders and employees. The intention of the court to obtain all the light possible before deciding the questions before it, thus clearly manifested by its direction for a re-hearing, shows how momentous are the issues which confront it.

Why has our great industrial system been drawn into such uncertainty that its fate depends upon the decisions of two lawsuits? If the proverbial Martian or any other intelligent foreigner should visit the enormous manufacturing plants and railroad systems that American enterprise has created during the past twenty years and should see the statistics showing the enormous increase of prosperity and wages which this has brought to American workmen and should learn that all this industrial supremacy has been accomplished through the combination of small concerns and the healthy growth of combined capital and brains, how amazed he would be to learn that all this growth by combination has been strictly forbidden by statute and enormous penalties imposed on account of such growth by combination and that, at the very time when growth by combination has accomplished the industrial supremacy of the United States among the nations of the world, the government has been most zealous to punish the creators of this industrial supremacy!

Supposing the intelligent foreigner to have sustained the shock of this iconoclasm, what would he say if he were informed that the most zealous administration to invoke this barbarous statute has been most loud in its confession that the business of the country cannot be conducted without breaking this law? Could he doubt the madness of our laws and our government? Yet it is just this madness that has thrown into the balance the fate of American business enterprise.

The history of the Federal crusade against trusts is worth recalling: In 1890 the Sherman anti-trust act was passed, prohibiting "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States." During the ten years next succeeding, the Federal administration was frankly distrustful of the act. The dissolution of several railroad traffic associations was more than offset, in popular opinion, by the decision that the Sugar Trust was not affected by the act. By 1903, however, the Federal administration had obtained a considerable appropriation to expend in prosecutions under the act and was in full cry after the "bad trusts." In 1904 the United States Supreme Court decided that the Northern Securities Company was in violation of the act and declared illegal all combinations in restraint of trade effected through "holding corporations." In vain the administration assured the community that "it would not run amuck," but would merely enforce the law against "bad trusts." From the Northern Securities decision the community learned that the criterion of "good trusts" and "bad trusts" lay not in the statute, but in the mind of the prosecutor, and that any trust might be attacked in the confident assurance that, whether it was a "good trust" or "bad trust," it was equally guilty before the law. Before its close, in 1909, the Roosevelt administration had commenced thirty-seven pro-

ceedings under the Sherman anti-trust act. Meanwhile, this same administration sounded a warning note. In his annual message to Congress, in 1905, President Roosevelt said:

It is generally useless to try to prohibit restraint of competition, whether this restraint be reasonable or unreasonable; and where it is not useless, it is usually hurtful.

In his speech at Bath, Me., in September, 1906, Judge Taft described the Sherman anti-trust act as follows:

Construed literally this statute could be used to punish combinations of the most useful character like co-partnerships and other business arrangements conceded by all to be legitimate and proper.

In his annual message, in 1906, President Roosevelt discussed the working of the act as follows:

The actual working of our laws has shown that the effort to prohibit all combination, good or bad, is noxious where it is not ineffective. Combination of capital, like combination of labor, is a necessary element in our present industrial system. It is not possible to completely prevent it; and if it were possible, such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. . . . This means that the law as construed by the Supreme Court is such that the business of the country cannot be conducted without breaking it.

In his annual message, in 1907, and in his special message of January 31st, 1908, President Roosevelt

healthy business conditions, while still effectively prohibiting the creation of those far-reaching monopolies which are believed to be incompatible with the wholesome growth and progress of the republic.

While such unanimity prevailed regarding the effects of the act, its amendment would seem to have been inevitable. The act professed to stimulate competition by combining the large concerns which competition had developed! In the fatuous belief that the success of the winner was a discouragement to the sport, the act professed to encourage the field by penalizing the winner! Obviously the proper remedy was to restrict the prohibition of the act to those combinations which, by unlawful means, prevent the concerns from competing; and to relieve from the prohibition of the act all those combinations which, by legitimate and normal competitive methods, have fairly and justly excelled their rivals in competition. In other words, the prohibition should apply not to the form which the combination may assume, nor yet to the power which its efficiency may develop, but only to the use of unlawful means to attain such form or increase such power.

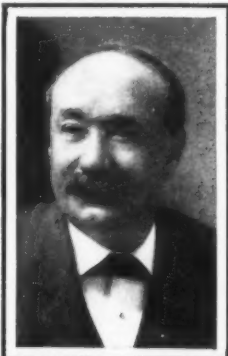
In an article entitled "The Defects of the Sherman Anti-trust Law," written by Gilbert H. Montague, of the New York bar, and published in the *Yale Law Journal* for December, 1909, these views

regarding the Federal anti-trust movement just summarized were elaborately discussed. In illustrating the present condition of affairs, in which a highly penal statute is daily violated by the normal transactions of business and business men enjoy liberty only as the executive power indulges them in the open breach of the law, Mr. Montague mentioned the incident of the panic of 1907. Judge Elbert H. Gary and Henry C. Frick, representing the United States Steel Corporation, desired to take over the holdings of a group of owners of securities of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and accordingly hastened to Washington to obtain a dispensation of the Sherman anti-trust act for that purpose. The administration, acting under the belief that it was saving the stability of a great financial institution, permitted without objection the combination of the United States Steel Corporation and its great competitor.

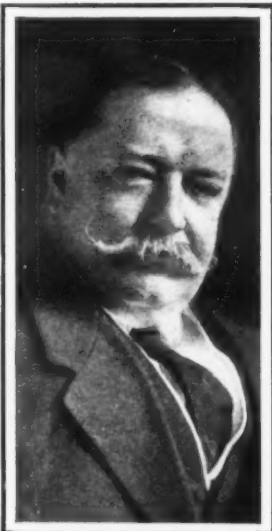
In his article, Mr. Montague suggested that the act be amended so that it should merely forbid contracts and combinations made for the purpose of stifling competition, and merely prevent the practice of "destroying or restricting free competition," "smothering competition," "extinguishing competition," "stifling competition," "eliminating competition," "preventing competition," "annihilating competition" or "suppression of competition." These are the phrases which the courts have used to describe the means of coercion, force and fraud by which the monopolist endeavors to accomplish his purpose. By forbidding the practices defined in one or more of the similar phrases above quoted, Mr. Montague suggested that the act would well-nigh make illegal every improper method of competition and make lawful every healthy agency of free competition. Mr. Montague's article elicited considerable comment in the press and was subsequently reprinted in pamphlet form and sent to about a thousand of the most prominent lawyers in the United States, together with a letter soliciting comment upon the article and specifically asking the following questions:

1. Is the Sherman anti-trust act in its present form inimical to legitimate business development?
2. If your answer to the previous question is yes, in what respect should the act be amended?

By training and experience, the men to whom these questions were addressed were probably the thousand best qualified men in the United States to answer them. Former attorneys-general of the United States and of the various States, former Federal judges, leaders of the bar and legal advisers of large business interests responded freely to these questions; and former Attorney-General Bonaparte was stirred to shed new light upon the little-understood Tennessee Coal and Iron Company episode.

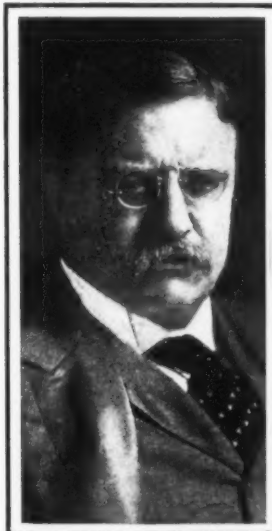


CHARLES JOSEPH BONAPARTE.
Former Attorney-General of the United States who tells in these articles for the first time the true story of the most criticised transaction of the Roosevelt administration, namely, the taking over of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation.—Copyright by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.



PRESIDENT TAFT.

In his speech at Bath, Me., in 1906, Judge Taft described the Sherman anti-trust act as follows: "Construed literally this statute could be used to punish combinations of the most useful character." Copyright by Moffett Studio, Chicago.



COLONEL ROOSEVELT.

In his presidential message of 1906, he said, "The actual working of our laws has shown that the effort to prohibit all combination, good or bad, is noxious." Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.



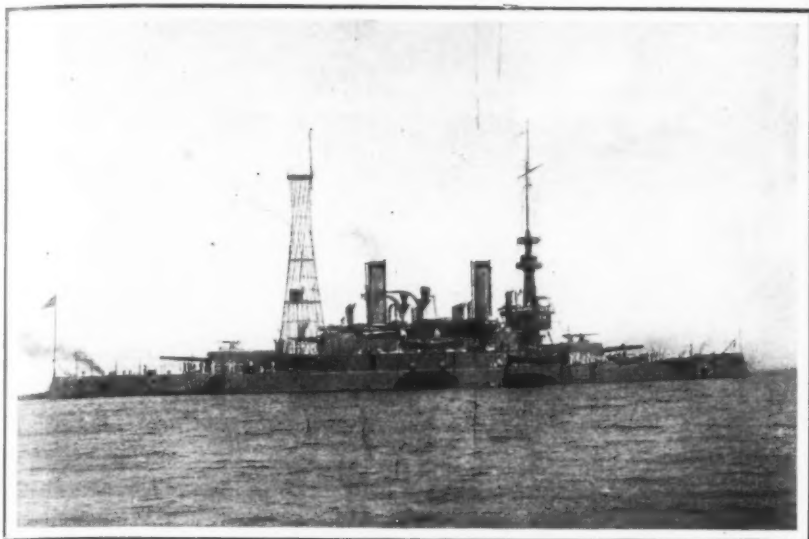
GILBERT H. MONTAGUE.

The prominent New York attorney, who in a much discussed article on the Sherman anti-trust act, published in the *Yale Law Journal*, proposed that the act be amended so that it should merely forbid contracts and combinations made for the purpose of stifling competition.

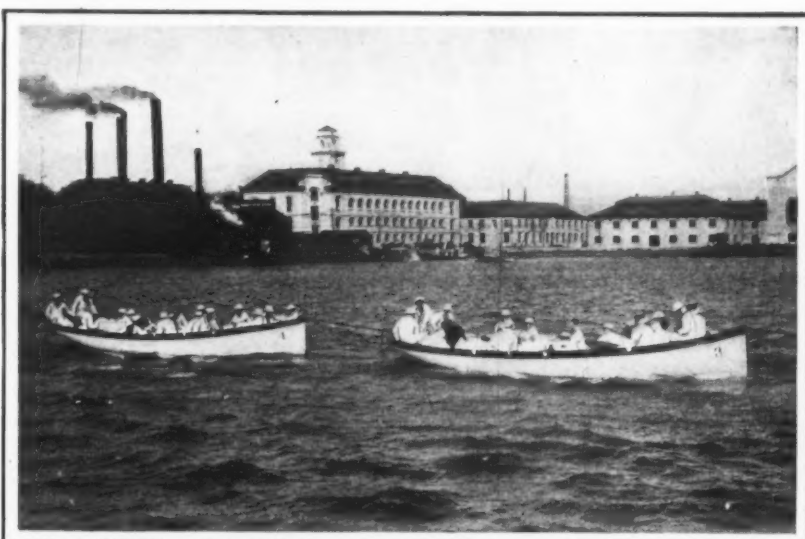
Hollinger.

When the Middies Go a-Cruising

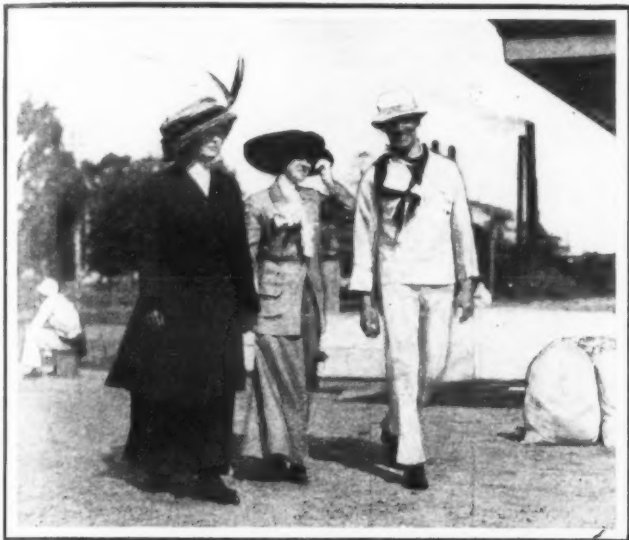
FIVE HUNDRED ANNAPOLIS MIDSHIPMEN STARTING ON A TEN THOUSAND MILE PRACTICE-VOYAGE. THE FUTURE OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY ARE BEING GIVEN A THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING OF THE EXPERIENCES AND DUTIES ABOARD FIGHTING SHIPS



ONE OF THE FLEET WHICH IS TAKING THE MIDDIES ABROAD.
The battleship *Indiana* is serving as a schoolship for the practical demonstration of text-book problems.



ALL OFF FOR THE FOREIGN CRUISE.
Leaving the Naval Academy at Annapolis in small boats to board the vessels of the fleet.



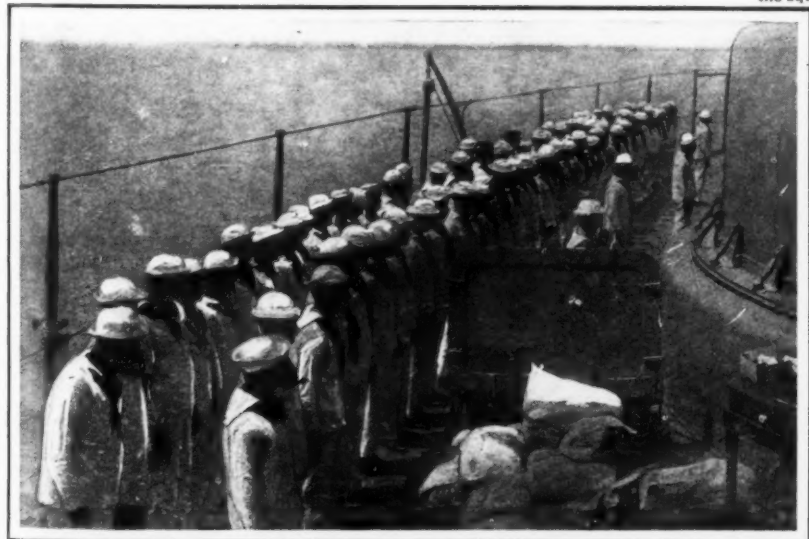
THE GIRLS THEY LEAVE BEHIND THEM.
Many of the visitors of commencement week remained to bid the middies good-by.



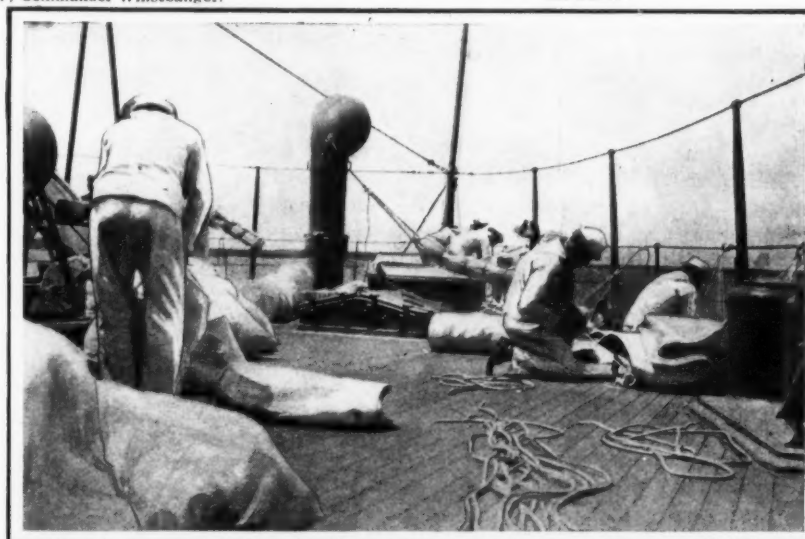
THE MEN WHO PLANNED THE CRUISE.
Captain Bowyer, Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy; Captain George R. Clark, in command of the squadron; Commander Winstbanger.



EACH MAN CARRIES HIS OWN BAGGAGE.
The Naval Academy cadets leaving Bancroft Hall quarters for the wharf.



A DULL DAY ON THE "INDIANA."
Drills and exercises keep the men in fine physical condition.



MAKING THE BEDS.
On board the modern battleship the crew sleep in hammocks swung on and below the decks.



GOING ABOARD.
The graduating exercises had hardly been completed when orders were given to embark.



THE WORST HARDSHIP OF ALL.
Three months of hard work in foreign waters prove a poor substitute for this.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

CLOUD-SHADOWS IN ARCADY

MONA darted about the room like a humming bird, shaking up a sofa pillow here, adjusting the folds of a curtain there and accompanying it all with soft murmurs and chirps of delight.

"Oh, Dick, isn't it all just splendid!" she exclaimed, as she hung poised for a second, her eager little Celtic face pink and glowing with exercise and enthusiasm.

"It's all right," appraised Dick, thrusting his hands into his trousers' pockets and surveying the room with critical satisfaction. "It really does look great."

"And we're going to be so happy here, aren't we, Dick?" Mona threw her arms impetuously around his neck and went at his cheek as the humming bird goes at the amber nasturtium flower.

"Of course we are, little girl," he returned, stroking her soft, dark hair. "We couldn't help being happy if we tried ever so hard. There's one thing, however, that I need to make my bliss complete," he added thoughtfully. "I'd like to have a nice new gun."

"A gun! What for? I don't like guns."

"To kill woodchucks, honey. They'll eat up our garden, you know, if we're not careful. They're especially fond of nice, crisp, tender lettuce; and if I don't get a gun, they'll have salads and we won't. By jiminy! there's one out there now! I'll get that fellow if I have to dig him out of his hole!"

He dashed out of the house in the direction of the stone wall on which he had glimpsed the woodchuck taking his sun bath. Mona stood at the window and looked after him a little wistfully.

Two days before, when Richard Hadley and Monica MacMahon, aged respectively twenty-three and nineteen and possessing between them funds amounting to sixty-three dollars and ninety-one cents, had walked into the study of the first minister to hand and been married, with the sexton and a visiting charwoman for witnesses, they had experienced their share of that uplifting of the heart with which Youth confidently puts out its hand and takes possession of its birthright, the pink rose of happiness, regardless and, indeed, nobly scornful of any incidental thorns or prickles. They did what Youth—wild, ambitious, foolish, ignorant, high-minded, glorious Youth—has done from the beginning of time; and they did it with all Youth's princely recklessness and abandon.

Not but that they considered themselves unusually prudent, as do all young people under such circumstances. Were they not possessed of sixty-three dollars and ninety-one cents with which to defray immediate expenses? And was not Dick going to make his living by writing articles and stories for the magazines, and Mona hers by drawing illustrations to accompany the same? And were they not going to live all summer on a lovely old abandoned farm in the Berkshires, the rent of which, for the whole season, would be only ten dollars; where butter and eggs and milk and things would cost only about half what they did in New York, and where vegetables were to be had for the growing and fruit for the picking? And, besides—wonderful thought!—might not Dick get a legacy of five thousand dollars if the suit about his Aunt Sallie's estate turned out right? But, above all, were they not so much in love with each other that nothing else really mattered, anyway?

Within twenty-four hours after their marriage, they and their effects had been transported by train and stage and finally by ox cart to a little old red house that nestled among orchard trees high up in the hills; and within another twenty-four hours they were all "settled." The house already contained several ancient pieces of furniture, and, with the aid of packing cases and hammer and nails, Dick made several more, while Mona sat by and hemmed green denim covers for the packing-case furniture and "art material" curtains for the windows. Under their hands the old, bare, forsaken rooms took on a cozy and habitable look, combined with a quaint, peculiar charm, which was the result of the mingling of the old and the new, the substantial and the ephem-

By Edith
Summers
Updegraff

Drawings by
Geo. C. Kerr.



eral. The great, cool, self-possessed kitchen, with its big, number nine stove, gigantic sink and deep, capacious cupboards, made Mona's dinky little white-enameled sauce pans and kettles and Mona's dainty blue-and-white china look like a little girl's playthings. And in the other big room, which was to be their "studio," and which, when the house was first built, must have been the kitchen, the ancient stone fireplace, still possessed of its heavy iron crane, the brick oven built into the wall beside it, the dark, scarred woodwork, the broad, solid planks of the floor, trodden at once rough and smooth by many generations of sober New England housewives, seemed to smile a little scornfully, yet indulgently, on the light wicker armchairs, the pictures, the books, the plaster statuettes which the youthful city couple had installed.

It was after they had got everything arranged in this "studio" and were standing admiring their

Dick carrying innumerable pailfuls of water from the well and Mona sprinkling delicately through a colander for lack of a real watering pot. Dick, who had never before had such a chance to indulge his hankering for outdoor life, took to chopping wood and mending fences and pruning the rose bushes and "choring" about generally in a proprietary fashion. And Mona, finding that the old number nine stove "baked" tolerably well, made a thousand and one fascinating culinary experiments. Under the indulgent, sheltering wing of the old, sober homestead, they "played house" together. It was Arcady unclouded, until Dick got his gun.

One glorious day in early June, when the roses were just beginning to flower, they made a pilgrimage to the nearest village, a quaint, prim little place, with a single church of dazzling whiteness. And here, in spite of Mona's protests, Dick exchanged a dollar and a half for an ancient musket of the vintage of the early seventies.

It was a massive and weighty weapon and of a notably erratic temperament withal, as Dick found by experiment. It could be relied upon to send the bullet careering sidewise away from the mark in at least five cases out of six, thus causing it to be but slightly dreaded by marauding woodchucks. But this defect did not materially lessen Dick's interest and enthusiasm. It was a gun, anyway. He spent hours in examining and cleaning it, in practicing shooting rusty tin cans off fences and then carefully repeating the cleaning process, using bits of Mona's dusters for the purpose. After that he would gaze meditatively down the barrel, examine the various parts all over again and finally take a handful of cartridges and start out on a hunt for real, live woodchucks, blissfully unconscious of the fact that Mona's big gray eyes filled with tears as they followed his retreating back and that Mona's jealous little heart ached because it persuaded itself that it had already a successful rival.

Even before Dick got his gun there had been times when Mona felt a pang at her heart, times when he had gone off for long walks, not asking her to go with him, or when he had been writing in the studio and took not the least notice of her when she went in and called him to lunch; times, too, when, even at meals, he would sit looking off into vacancy and never hear a single word she said to him. Mona was secretly ashamed of herself for troubling about these things, for she knew in her heart that every one must have privacy, even from his wife. But she could not make her theory and her practice accord. As the blue June days slipped away and Dick's interest in his gun failed to abate, her introspective little Celtic soul grew more and more jealous and brooding and despondent. She got into the habit of watching for every little neglect or abstraction on his part and interpreting it as a sign of his waning affection, and by so doing she gradually succeeded in convincing herself that he no longer loved her. She would never enjoy spending hours away from him, scouring the country after

woodchucks or shooting tin cans off fences all day long. She would never be interested in anything that he did not care about. It was perfectly clear that Dick was already tired of her.

How cold and callous men were! To think that he could be cheerful and happy and contented, to all appearances, when he no longer cared for her and when she was suffering such unbelievable agony! Not that any of this agony was betrayed to Dick. Mona, like all her sex, was a natural-born dissembler; but, while she took great pains to hide her sorrow from him, she hated him for not discovering it.

While he was away on his woodchuck hunts or shooting at his tin cans, she would sit staring vacantly into space, brooding over the terrible situation. If only she had a mother or even a sister! But she had no mother or sister to flee to or to ask counsel of. She was a prisoner in this lonely place, with a man who did not love her. She wondered if any woman had ever before been placed in such a miserable, hopeless position.

She grew to abhor the old, large-roomed house. It seemed to her cold, sad, puritanical, filled with

(Continued on page 18.)



"DICK RUSHED IN FLOURISHING A LETTER OVER HIS HEAD."

completed handiwork that Dick suddenly caught sight of the woodchuck and tore away after him, leaving Mona gazing out of the window. It seemed to her a little strange that he should be so enthusiastic about woodchucks when they had been married only two days. She felt a little jealous of the woodchuck.

The momentary pique soon passed away, however, and the sun shone unclouded again. For the next week or more they did little but admire and explore the delightful old house and farm that was to be all their own for the summer. Every day some interesting discovery was made; Dick dragged out from various recesses of attic, cellar and woodshed a pair of ancient andirons, the wheel of an old spinning wheel and the butt of a Civil War musket. They carefully placed the andirons in the great fireplace, where they must have done duty many decades ago, and hung the wheel and the musket on the wall. The three old, battered, inscrutable relics had probably met before in better days.

Aided by a gorgeous seed catalogue, they made a vegetable garden on a sunny slope back of the house; and every evening after sundown they watered it,



HON. PHILANDER KNOX.

He is of the opinion that the time when the world shall cease to exist is distant. —Copyrighted by Clinedinst, Kingston, D.

pensation of ways to make be true to entirely com vance that and all divin sage.

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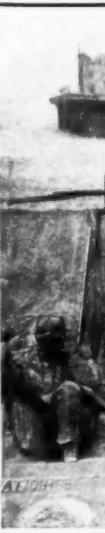
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(SECOND PRIZE)

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What Notable People Are Talking About

The Time When War Shall Cease.

Secretary of State Knox.



HON. PHILANDER C. KNOX.

He is of the opinion that the time when wars shall cease is not far distant. — Copyrighted by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.

WE HAVE reached a point when it is evident that the future holds in store a time when wars shall cease; when the nations of the world shall realize a federation as real and vital as that now subsisting between the component parts of a single state; when by deliberate international conjunction the strong shall universally help the weak and when the corporate righteousness of the world shall compel unrighteousness to disappear and shall destroy the habitations of cruelty still lingering in the dark places of the earth. This is "the spirit of the wide world brooding on things to come." That day will be the millennium, of course; but in some sense and degree it will surely be realized in this dispensation of mortal time. It is for this country always to maintain its historic policy and attitude, to be true to this greatest duty of a nation, which is entirely consistent with all its internal duties, to advance that time which the whole course of history and all divine prophecies and revelations alike pre-

The Joy of College Friendships.

President Taft.

THE FRIENDSHIPS that are formed in college, by an association of four years at a time of life when our natures are malleable, when our characters are being formed, when we are not old enough to have had our selfishness indurated, when we respond more quickly to the emotions, when our ideals of friendship and our actual friendships are more nearly the same, are more enduring than friendships formed thereafter. They are friendships that bear the tooth of time and the rust

of absence. They are friendships that can be taken up upon a moment after an interval of twenty years and seem as fresh and as fragrant as the flower of the friendship when it first budded.

Our Manufacturers Not Grafters.

F. W. Simons, President National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers.

ARE THE three hundred thousand manufacturers in this country grafters? Are they and their six or seven millions of employes recipients of the charity of the nation? They are not. They receive no better compensation than those engaged in commerce or agriculture and they derive no greater benefits from the protection afforded by duties on imports. It is a fact, palpable to the most casual observer, that the millions of working people who are employed in the manufacturing industries are no better compensated and no better conditioned than those employed in commerce or agriculture. It is a fact that the manufacturers of this country make smaller profits than the merchants and have not accumulated so much money. Both the farming interests and the trading interests are and have been more prosperous and better compensated than the manufacturing interests. From the time of the passage of the Dingley bill to the recent panic, the manufacturing interests were steadily employed and were, on the average, very prosperous; but were they more prosperous than the farming interests? Consider the prices farmers are getting today as compared with fifteen years ago; consider the stupendous total of the mortgages they have paid off in the interval; consider the tremendous increase on the value of their properties—and then please tell me how much the manufacturing interests have had the best of the game. I don't know that I can quote any authority for the statement that the manufacturers of the United States are to-day working upon a smaller margin (percentage) of profit than the manufacturers of any other great nation in the world, but I firmly believe such to be the case and that it has been brought about by the steadiness with which they have been running their plants to full capacity during the operation of the Dingley tariff.

Strikes Not a Remedy.

Cardinal Gibbons.



RT. REV. JAMES GIBBONS.

AS TO strikes, I think they are at best a questionable remedy for labor troubles. They paralyze industry, foment passion and lead to the destruction of property. They keep the men in enforced idleness, during which their minds are clouded with discontent, and they often cause great suffering to the workman's family. I don't approve of the boycott. I regard it as an unwarrantable invasion of the commercial privileges guaranteed by the government to every business firm. The right of a non-union laborer to make his own contract freely and perform it without hindrance is so essential to civil liberty that it must be defended by the whole power of the government. Arbitration is the only fair means by which capital or labor, will get their due. Arbitration is a synonym for civilization.

He sees the strike not as a solution to labor problems, but as an obstruction to the progress of civilization.

What the World Needs.

Congressman J. Sloat Fassett, of New York.

MONEY madness, power madness, ambition madness and luxury madness and many other forms of excessive zeal have always threatened society, but somehow the world has moved onward and society in general has moved upward. It is a false and superficial view that sees only the intense activity of modern forms of evil and is blind to the unprecedented activity and aggressiveness of the forms of good. Let us not be alarmed. Let us not be discouraged. Let us turn a deaf ear to all false prophets preaching new doctrines. We need no new moral codes. We need only old-fashioned morals for new-fashioned times.

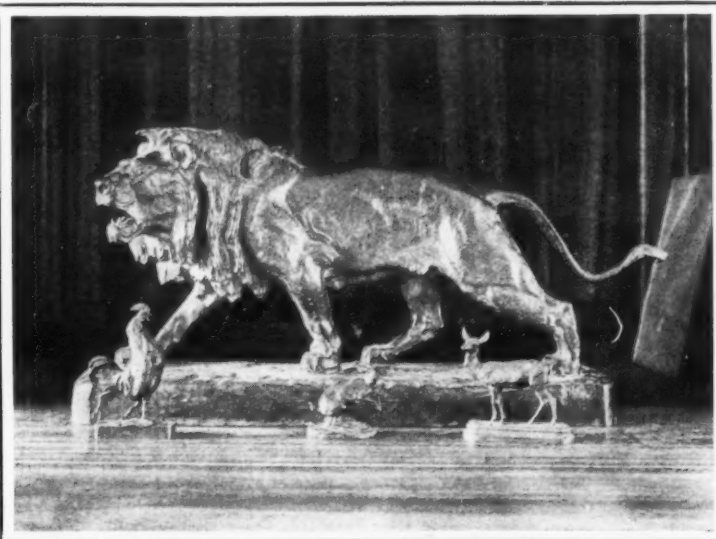
Our Amateur Photo Prize Contest

ILLINOIS WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, AUSTRIA THE SECOND AND MARYLAND THE THIRD



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) A QUAIN OLD CORNER OF THE WORLD.

A street in Rothenburg-on-the-Tauber, Germany, where the houses are hundreds of years old. Consul W. L. Lourie, Austria.



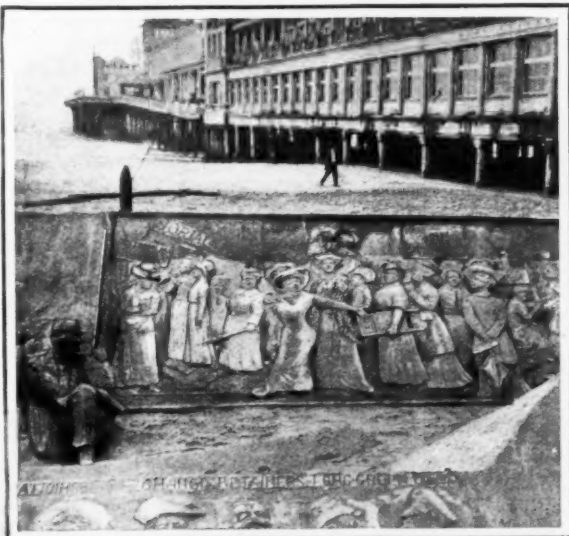
WONDERFUL WORK OF A BLIND SCULPTOR.

Vidal, totally blind, entered a lion's cage to obtain by a sense of touch, an idea of the animal's form. — Maude Elliot, Pennsylvania.



CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

One of our popular salesmen booking a subscription in record time. J. W. Dennet, New York.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) SUFFRAGETTES IN THE SAND.

The sand artist's conception of the suffrage movement, on the shore at Atlantic City. — Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) THE CIRCUS SCHOOL TEACHER.

The children's entertainer accepts the role of mentor in his non-professional capacity. — H. D. Blauvelt, Illinois.



THE ARCTIC EXPLORER IN THE TROPICS.

Harry Whitney wrote most of the story of his polar expedition during a tarpon fishing trip at Miami. — L. P. Schutte, Florida.



Conducted by Clarence Richard Lindner

WITH the summer months comes a lighter vein of literature, written solely with entertainment in view. Experience has taught publishers and writers that the summer vacationer moves along the line of least resistance in all things—reading included. "Problem" novels, so numerous throughout the winter, give way to pleasing outdoor fantasies, in which the glint of sunshine lends welcome contrast to the brooding gloom of pessimistic "sex" novels, of which jealousy, infidelity and divorce are the usual ingredients. Books of travel and compilations of short stories take the place of weighty essays and scientific tomes. The vacationer doesn't want to think, so he demands that his literature furnish a maximum amount of entertainment with a minimum of mental effort.

"Franklin Winston Kane" is not, in the language of the modern publisher's advertisement, a "vital" book. It is not "stirring," but it will stimulate the intellect. Sober personages move through its pages. The background is not a brilliant one. The heroine, Althea Jakes, is what her name implies—a colorless young woman, cultured and without courage, yet the story of her romance is poignant. Kane is not a conventional hero; while he arouses admiration, he also excites pity. His heroism is inconspicuous, silent; yet when you have finished his story, you remember his modest unselfishness for many a day, and you wonder whether you would have done as he did when loyalty called upon him to cast from his life the one soul-stirring romance that ever he had known. Anne Douglas Sedgwick, whose previous work has long com-

manded admiration, has given us here a mature production, an accurate picture, written with charm. (Century Co., N. Y. \$1.50.)

Whether it be the fault of the translator or of the writer, we expected more from the author of "Quo Vadis" than he has given us in "Whirlpools." Henryk Sienkiewicz stands in the van of modern novelists. Four of his books are classed as great novels. The primary fault of "Whirlpools" is the tediousness of the telling. He plays about a good story, touching it now and again at a tangent, but always stays aloof. It is cold and unconvincing. Only the character of Maryina, the youthful violinist, makes the story worth the reading. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston. \$1.50.)

George Randolph Chester has mastered the art of telling a good story in a breezy style. His "The Early Bird" is a business man's love story that will please any one with a couple of idle hours to occupy. (Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis. \$1.50.)

"A Life for a Life" plunges one headlong into some vital questions of the day. Robert Herrick is essentially an American novelist. He paints on large canvases and vividly. In his latest book, American culture, politics and business methods come in for some harsh criticism and figure in a man-

ner that will give rise to serious thought. True, he is kaleidoscopic. In that the story loses force. There is too much to think about and we are bewildered by the array of problems presented. There is, however, a vigor and keenness of observation and a tense story that make it more than an indifferent addition to American literature. (Macmillan, N. Y. \$1.50.)

To win, by unanimous selection, a prize in a national contest is an achievement to which even the expert novelist aspires. Patricia Wentworth's "A Marriage under the Terror" was awarded the Melrose prize in England for the best novel. It is her first book. It is a highly interesting tale of the love of an aristocratic maiden and a republican fighter for liberty during the French Revolution. Exciting situations are aplenty. (G. P. Putnam's, N. Y. \$1.50.)

"Simon the Jester," by William J. Locke, is another of the pleasantly paradoxical creations of that brilliant story-teller. While not as notable as "Septimus" or "The Beloved Vagabond," it is, nevertheless, far above the average of the usual "best seller." (John Lane, N. Y. \$1.50.)

Two readable mystery stories are "The Red House in Rowan Street," by Roman Doubleday (Little, Brown & Co., Boston. \$1.50), and "The Green Cloak," by Yorke Davis, a psychological detective story in which the approved scientific methods of crime, as experimented with by Professor Munsterberg, are used. The solutions are almost convincing. (Sturgis & Walton, N. Y. \$1.50.)

(Continued on page 19.)



JACK LONDON.
His latest volume of essays, "Revolution," is a noteworthy addition to literature on Socialism.



AGNES C. LAUT,
Widely known as a historian of the great Northwest.



WARWICK DEEPING,
Author of "The Rust of Rome," a novel of love and archaology blended.



MRS. WILSON WOODROW.
Her book, "The Beauty," a novel of society, has been accorded a flattering reception.



JEANETTE LEE,
The creator of that lovable and widely popular character "Uncle William."



WILL L. COMFORT.
In his book, "Routledge Rides Alone," love and adventure make a fascinating composition.

What Our Automobilists Want To Know

THIS department has been so enthusiastically received by the readers of LESLIE'S that it has occurred to the editors, to still further stimulate the interest and to make the department more helpful, that the department could serve as a kind of forum, where LESLIE'S automobile readers might give and take motor-car ideas and discuss automobile problems. In our next issue we will go more into the detail of these plans. It might be well, however, for our autoists to be thinking over some of their motor experiences which they feel would be helpful to other automobilists. We want that experience to publish in LESLIE'S later on, and, what is more, we are going to make it well worth your time to write it for us. Look for the interesting announcement next week.

Automobilists all over the country will be interested in the new automobile law of New York State, which will go into effect August 1st. This statute requires that motorists must pay annually a tax according to the horse-power of their cars, based upon the horse-power formula adopted some years ago by the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers and known as the A. L. A. M. horse-power formula. A recent bulletin sent out by the association discusses the tariff as follows: The tax for cars of twenty-five horse-power or less is five dollars; of more than twenty-five and less than thirty-five horse-power, ten dollars; of thirty-five and less than fifty horse-power, fifteen dollars; of fifty horse-power or more, twenty-five dollars.

There have been so many inquiries recently that it is thought well to explain how the user of an automobile driven by a gasoline engine can tell easily the official horse-power rating of his car under the New York law. The A. L. A. M. publishes, in the Annual Handbook of Gasoline Automobiles, a table from which can be seen at a glance the rating of a car according to the official formula. This table is also published in pamphlet form, showing the ratings of all motors of from one to six cylinders, having a bore of from two and a half to six inches (or sixty-four to 152 millimeters).

Anybody can, however, figure for himself the rating of his car without referring to this table, because the formula is very simple, being as follows:

$$\frac{D^2 \times N}{2.5}$$

(D square times N divided by two and a half)

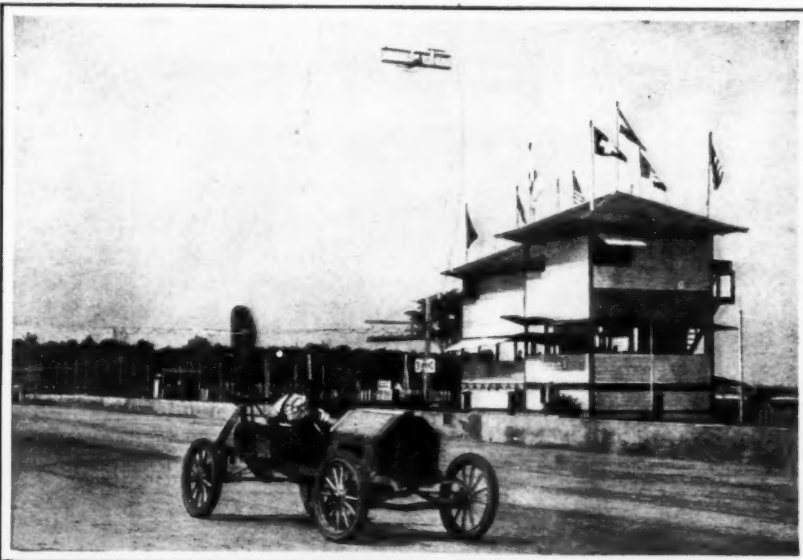
wherein D represents the cylinder bore, N the number of cylinders, and 2.5 a constant based on the average view of the engineers as to a fair conservative rating for a four-cycle motor at one thousand feet per minute piston speed. All there is to do, after knowing the cylinder bore, is to square the same, multiply by the number of cylinders and divide the result by two and a half.

The A. L. A. M. formula, therefore, constitutes a simple, fair, uniform rating basis for automobile engines, within the limits of construction which have for some time come to be recognized in the motor-

car industry as commercially satisfactory. The primary purpose of the formula was to give light to the public as between motors rated high, as offering big value, and those rated modestly, as showing superior performance over nominally higher-powered cars. It is now adequately realized that the A. L. A. M. type of formula is by far the most simple character that can be devised, and that it is, moreover, almost inappreciably less accurate than any of the most complicated formulae that have been advanced, so long as it is applied to the ordinary standard engines which are used for the propulsion of pleasure vehicles.

Piston speed is not an element of the A. L. A. M. formula itself, but the formula is based on a thousand feet per minute piston speed; that is, in the case of two motors having the same number of cylinders and the same cylinder bore, but different length of stroke, it is assumed that the motor with the shorter stroke will make a greater number of revolutions per minute relatively—as, per example, the application of the A. L. A. M. formula to a four-cylinder motor with a five-inch bore would be as follows: Square of five inches equals twenty-five; multiplied by four, the number of cylinders, equals one hundred; divided by two and a half gives forty-horse-power.

This table will simplify matters for the summer motorist. It is too hot during July and August to spend much time with the arithmetic tables, and the average automobilist will appreciate an A B C method by which he may estimate just how much he owes the State. The early summer days are again beginning to emphasize the unparalleled popularity of the automobile. All the highways and byways ring with the merry laughter of motor tourists, and more and more the automobile is playing a tremendous part in the up-building of the new outdoor American. If autoing is a little more expensive than walking, it must be remembered that it lures thousands of business men away from the frets and worries of the office and factory to the open country. It is better to pay the gasoline man than to subsidize the doctor.



AN AUTOMOBILE THAT CREATED A SENSATION AT INDIANAPOLIS.
The Overland wind-wagon, racing with Walter A. Brookins in a Wright aeroplane at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway Aviation Meet, June 13-18. The wind-wagon is driven entirely by an eight-foot wooden propeller. The drive shaft is not connected with the differential. Carl Baumhofer, head tester at the Overland automobile factory, drove the machine and increased the speed from 30 miles an hour until he made five miles in five minutes and twenty seconds. The car weighs 1,800 pounds and has a 40 horse-power motor.

Stars That Shine on the Roofs

NEW YORK THEATER GOERS HAVE TAKEN TO THE ROOF GARDENS FOR THE SUMMER

By Harriet Quimby



ESTELLE VICKERS,
Leading ingenue in the
Corse Payton Stock
Company, Academy
of Music.



GERTRUDE ELLIOTT,
A Liebler star now playing
the part of Glad in the
London production of
"The Dawn of a
Tomorrow."



MAE HENNESSY, DOLLY PACY, PONY CANTOR, TEDDY HUDSON, JOSEPHINE ARNOLD, MARION FINLAY, ZAINI CURZON, EMILY SWEENEY,
In "Girles," a lively summer musical show, at the New Amsteram Theater.—White.

WITH the opening of the Jardin de Paris on the New York Theater Roof, the summer shows along Broadway are in full swing. The visitor to New York need not worry about how to spend an evening, or fear that he will choose the wrong show. For the first time in many months, there is not a single dull theatrical entertainment on the boards. The summer show is in a class by itself; the sillier it can be made without being downright idiotic, the better. Consequently managers aim to stop at just a shade on the right side to please their summer patrons, and so far they have managed fairly well. The airy theaters high above the sidewalks are just now the most in demand, as much for the novelties offered by them as for the theatrical entertainment. They do not rely entirely upon the program for their attraction, but count also upon the picturesque promenades under the starlit skies and the small tables where cooling drinks may be enjoyed between acts. This is where the roofs triumph over the ground theaters. In the latter the hot and thirsty spectator must hurry down the block or across the way to procure his mint julep or seltzer lemonade, while on the roofs these beverages are carried about by white-aproned messengers.

The garden on the top of Hammerstein's vaudeville theater has a meek, spotted cow, in an attractive little pasture, to give variety to the place. When the auditor finds his interest in the show lagging, he strolls out on the roof and begins a mild flirtation with the pink-cheeked dairymaid, and he eventually hands over a small coin in exchange for a tiny glass of fresh, warm milk which she hands him. The moonlight pastoral on the promenade part of the garden contrasts oddly with the very Parisian performance of the small-waisted Polaire, who presents, on the stage part of it, a tragedy suggestive of the Guignol Theater in Paris.

"THE BARNYARD ROMEO."

On the American Music Hall Roof a funny burlesque on the much-advertised "Chantecler" is being presented. There is nothing tragic here. "The Barnyard Romeo" is foolish and funny and occasionally he breaks out into cleverness. The romance of the cat who loves the white pheasant, the tribulations of the goose mother of the pheasant, the romance of Chantecler himself and the pranks of the mischief-making young chicks, together with the rabbits and mice, keep things going at a lively pace. The costumes are ingeniously fashioned to represent birds and animals and are amusing in themselves. The music in the "Chantecler" burlesque is bright and catchy and it is so familiar at times that one imagines he hears a strain from some of the popular songs in "The Mikado." On the American Music Hall Roof

there is also a roomy promenade, where those who are restless may wander about and view the city from the splendid vantage point one hundred feet above the sidewalk. On one side, the Hudson lies like a strip of silver; beyond, the Palisades are bright with clusters of electric lights; down Seventh Avenue, the electric cars crawl along like grounded comets, and beyond them, looming up beyond the hazy atmosphere, are the Williamsburg and Brooklyn bridges. The night view from one of the roof gardens is alone worth the price of admission.

THE JARDIN DE PARIS—"FOLLIES OF 1910."

The most elaborate of all the roof shows is on the top of the New York Theater, where the "Follies," the fourth in the series of the Ziegfeld reviews, is being presented. There are a hundred and twenty-five actors in the cast of the "Follies" this year and each one contributes to the liveliness of the entertainment. Girls there are in large variety and quite a number of them are young and unusually pretty. Their costumes vary as much as do the types which wear them. A bevy of sweet young things mince on, wearing the latest fashion in hobble skirts. Others wear no skirts at all, and so it goes. The scenes shift so quickly that one is no more than sure of the picture before him than the whole thing changes to something entirely different and another set of actors

headed by Bickel and Watson, marches around the audience in like manner before mounting the stage, and a group of singers in a box in an upper balcony bursts into song when least expected. So much of this sort of thing goes on that one never knows when a man or woman sitting by his side or in front of him will jump up and recite a verse or sing a measure in response to a cue.

One of the clever bits in the program is a game of imagination played by two actors. A large blackboard on a standard occupies the center of the stage. One of the actors boasts that he can imagine a line and draw a picture of it and that it will turn out to be real. He takes a piece of chalk and draws the picture of a chair, and in a moment he is sitting up on the face of the blackboard several feet from the stage. The other says that he can do the same, and he, too, is soon seen sitting on the chalk-drawn chair. They think a table will be handy, so they draw one; they want a drink, and a piece of chalk serves to draw the picture of a glass, which immediately becomes real; a clock which ticks and a lamp which sheds light over the table are drawn, all in full view of the audience, with the lights on in full, and the illusion is excellent. The blackboard scene was one of the hits of the Drury Lane pantomime last Christmas, but it is new in this country. The "Follies" program is made up of burlesque and vaudeville turns.

A funny skit—and one that is particularly apt since Mr. Loeb became active in the custom house—is that of welcoming the American women to the land of liberty. The scene consists of a customs inspector going through a number of trunks, while a bewildered owner looks on. Another scene which causes many laughs deals with a bathing pool which gives Billy Reeves a chance to do his usual tipsy scene and to fall with a splash into the water. It also serves to display a number of Frenchy bathing suits on equally Frenchy appearing wearers, who dive and splash with provoking coolness. A swing song, with daintily gowned girls and flower-bedecked swings, with Lillian Loraine, the principal beauty in the cast, swinging out on a little track to the middle of the house over the heads of the audience, meets with appreciative applause. Bert Williams, the colored comedian, who was last seen in New York at the head of his own company, sings a couple of songs, including "The Black Cat" and "Believe Me." He also comes out in a blackbird costume and contributes a little fun to the model henry supposed to be a travesty on "Chantecler."

(Continued on page 21.)



JOSEPH CAWTHORN,
Who, as the German Professor of Botany, is one of the chief funmakers in Frederic Thompson's "Girles."



JULIAN MITCHELL,
Stage director and actor, in the
"Follies of 1910," Jardin de
Paris—New York
Roof.



MISS MINNA PHILLIPS,
Who is a principal member of Corse
Payton's Company, Academy
of Music, where "The Heart of
Maryland" is now playing.



HENRY COOTE, AS "THE HAKE,"
In "The Barnyard Romeo," which is
the funniest burlesque of Rostand's
"Chantecler" that has been
produced in New York.



MISS BESSIE WYNN,
Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue, where
the excellent vaudeville performances
are particularly acceptable to
summer audiences.



MISS CHRISTAL HERNE,
Daughter of the late James A. Herne,
will be starred the coming season
by Liebler & Co. in a
new play.

The June Brides of Fashionable New York Society



MRS. FREDERICK WORTH GODDARD.
Formerly Miss Gladys Torrance Benjamin of New York. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Dorothy Benjamin.



MRS. HENRY J. TOPPING AND MISS HELEN PEARCE.
The former is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Reid, of New York. Miss Pearce was maid-of-honor.



MRS. GEORGE HUNTINGTON HULL, JR.
Formerly Miss Marguerite Pierson, of New York, and daughter of General J. Fred Pierson.



MRS. ROGER MINTON.
A popular debutante of last season, and the daughter of Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum, of New York.



MRS. WILLIAM EDWARDS LYFORD.
Formerly Miss Grace Higgins, daughter of a prominent family of Thompsonville, Conn.



MRS. MACY WILLETTS.
Formerly Miss Gladys Bloodgood, of New York, a noted whip and social favorite.



MRS. JOHN M. PERRY.
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Leverich, of Long Island, N. Y. She was attended by her niece, Miss Frances L. Riker.
Photographs by Marceau.



MRS. CRAIG COLGATE.
Formerly Miss Marian Townsend, a descendant of Jonathan Bacon, of New Bedford, Mass.

At a time
young art
or landing
success o



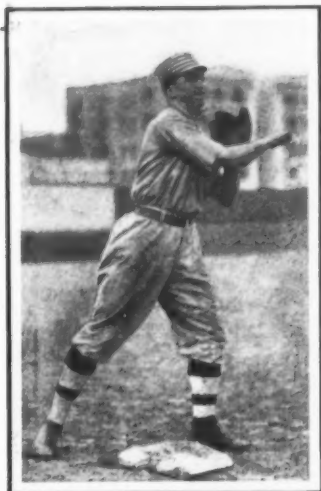
WHEN NEW YORKERS GO TO BUSINESS VIA AIRSHIP

At a time when bird-men are seriously discussing the feasibility of a plan to have transatlantic flying machine lines, one of America's promising young artists has gone even further and proposes the unique scheme sketched above. He would equip the roofs of all office buildings as terminals or landing places for the private airships of business men. His plan also includes aerial garages for the housing of flying machines. The recent success of such noted aviators as Curtiss, Hamilton and the Wright brothers brings this imaginative conception very close to the possibilities of reality.

Drawn especially for Leslie's Weekly by Harry Grant Dart.

Snapshots Around the Sporting Circle

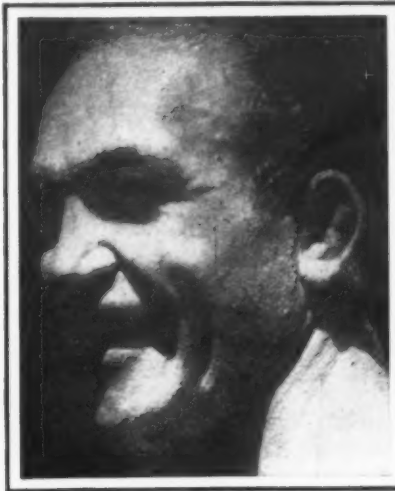
From the Old Fan's Picture Book



Baker, third base Philadelphia Americans.



Killifer, right field Washington Americans.



Jeffries, Reno's principal Fourth of July attraction.



Brown, pitcher Chicago Nationals.



Hyatt, infielder Pittsburgh Nationals.



Jack Johnson, when not boxing or "joy riding," amuses himself playing the bass viol, an instrument he handles well.



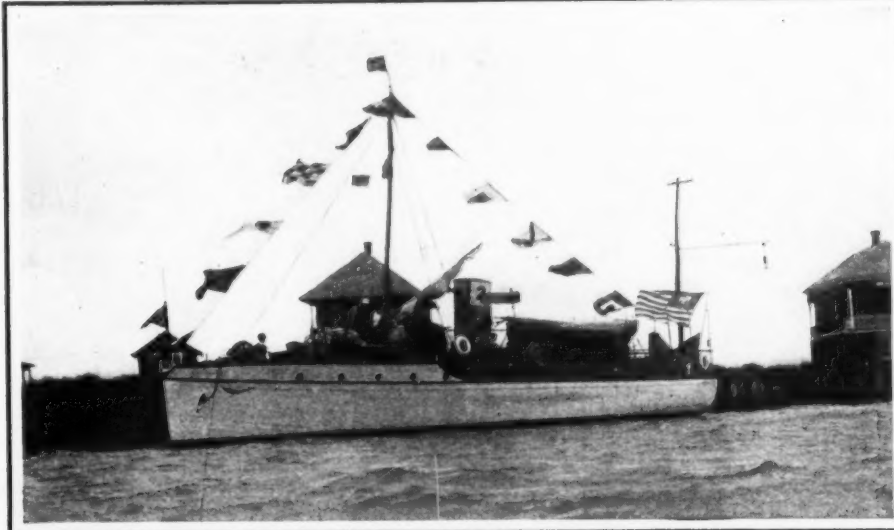
Jim Jeffries doing road work. From left to right: Jack Jeffries, Joe Choynski, Jeffries, Jim Corbett and "Farmer" Burns.



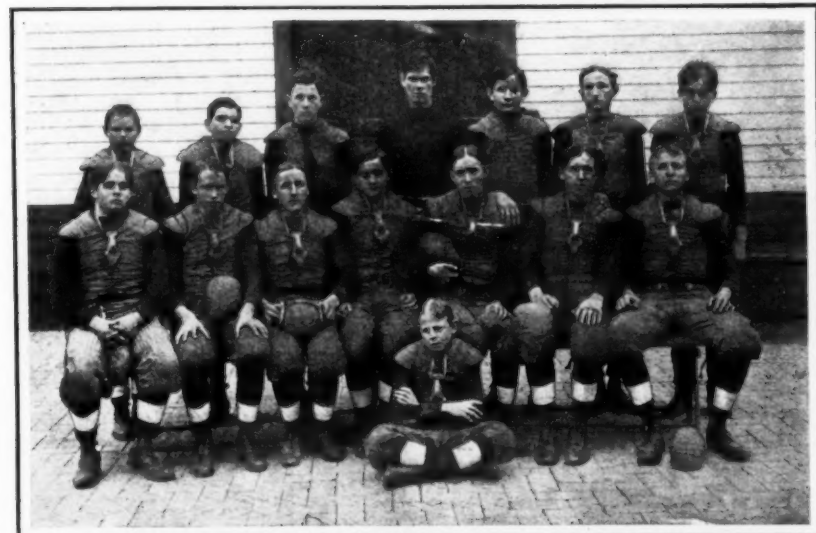
Erwin J. Dohmen, captain University of Wisconsin track team.



This picture shows how the baseball forces of a big newspaper are concentrated that the "extra" may be on the streets three minutes after a game is over.



The Caliph, Commodore Martin C. Brigham, owner, which won the recent motor-boat race, from Havana, Cuba, to Atlantic City.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.



Football team of the Kentucky Institute for the Blind at Louisville. Eight of the men are totally blind, but the team has won many games. When the ball is put in play the word "pass" is called to notify those who are blind.

NOTE.—In next week's issue will appear the first of the articles from Reno, on the Jeffries-Johnson meeting, by Ed. A. Goewey, "the Old Fan"



A bird's-eye view of the American League grounds, New York City, as "Play ball" was called for the recent Princeton-Yale game, which the former won by a score of 7 to 5.

Does It Pay To Be Unselfish?

THIS advertisement, run one time, costs \$540.

We do not want to waste \$540, or any part of \$540.

Because it is only **by avoiding wasteful methods** that we are able to sell the Winton Six at a price so much lower than is asked for other cars of similar size and power.

Competitors Offer Two Objections

For three years we have advertised the superiority of Six-Cylinder cars over four-cylinder cars.

Friendly competitors say we are **wasting our money**.

That we ought to talk Winton cars exclusively, and say nothing about Sixes in general, because:—

1—The public already knows all about Sixes.

2—By advocating Sixes in general, Winton advertising helps other makers of Sixes to sell their cars.

If the Public Really Knew

Our opinion is that the public **does not know** all about Sixes.

And we are unselfish enough to advertise Sixes in general, because when any buyer gets a first-grade Six (even if it isn't our make) we know **that buyer will be happier** than he ever was before.

Also we know that when the public actually knows the truth about Sixes, the demand for Sixes will be so overwhelming that **we shall be glad** there are other makers of Sixes to take care of the surplus orders.

Mr. Reader, Do You Know?

But what is your opinion, Mr. Reader?

Do **you**, as one of the public, know all about Sixes?

Do you know that the **only self-cranking motor** in the world is a Six?

That the Vanderbilt Cup race of last year was won by a Six?

That the Clidden Tour of last year was won by a Six?

That the world's 24-hour speed record of 1581 miles was made by a Six?

Do you know that the Six is the **only** motor producing continuous power?

That the Six motor will drive its car at anything from a man's walking pace to express train speed **without ever shifting gears?**

Do you know that the Six has more reserve power than any other type of car, and that, because of this reserve power, the Six is the **most superb hill-climber?**

Do you know that the Six excels all other cars in **quietness?**

That it has practically **no vibration?**

That the Six motor strikes a piston blow 50 per cent lighter than the four, and that Six power-strokes overlap, thereby **minimizing wear** and **extending the car's life and usefulness?**

That the Six, doing better and prettier work than the four, consumes **no more gasoline**, and is much easier and **less expensive on tires?**

That the **world's lowest upkeep record** of 77 cents per 1000 miles is held by a Six?

If We Don't Tell, Who Will?

If you already know these facts, Mr. Reader, of course there isn't any reason why we should advertise them.

If you don't already know them, then **it is our duty** to keep on publishing them until your knowledge of Six superiority impels you to become a Six owner.

Indeed, the burden of responsibility is upon **us**.

For, as we were the first company in the world to show our faith in the Six by making **Sixes exclusively**, so it is "up to us" to let you know why and how the Six excels all other types.

You will readily understand that the manufacturer who makes **both** fours and Sixes is prohibited from advocating one type against the other.

From him you can **never** learn the whole story of either type.

But our position is different. We formerly made fours, and we know the four like a book. We now

make **Sixes only**. And when we talk about Sixes vs. fours, we talk from actual experience with both types—experience covering a period longer than that of any other American manufacturer.

Let the Buyer Insist

When you come to buy a Six, insist upon getting one that meets your highest expectations, based upon **knowledge of Six superiority**.

For, be it known, that there are Sixes and sixes.

More than one maker is today making Sixes, not because he wants to, but because demand compels him.

And that maker is most likely making Sixes in a half-hearted manner.

With the result that his car is a half-hearted Six.

Sixes Exclusively, and Why

The Winton Six is a whole-hearted Six.

We make **Sixes exclusively**, because we want to, like to, love to make Sixes.

We believe in Sixes.

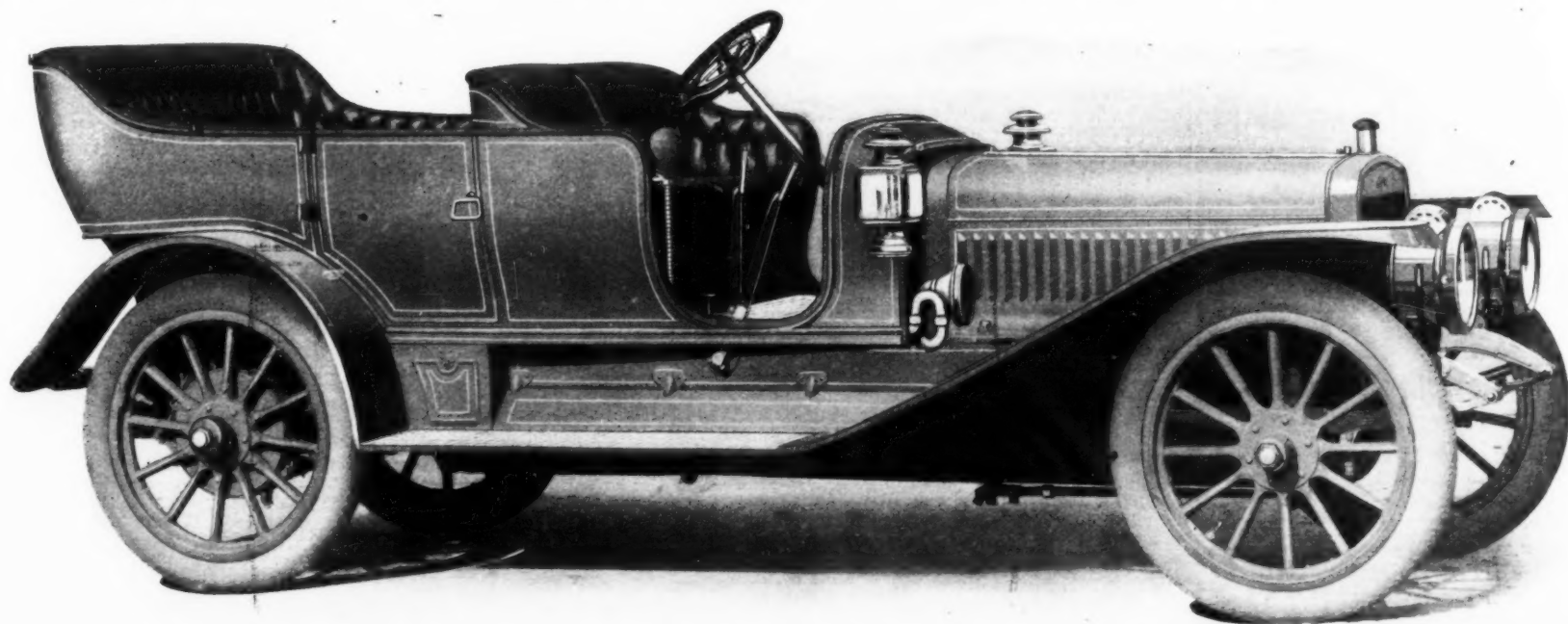
We are now making Sixes exclusively for the fourth consecutive year.

And the 1911 Winton Six is the same Six we first made in 1907—without a single radical change—a car refined from season to season to a state of perfection that makes us more enthusiastic over Sixes than ever before.

If You Don't Know, Ask Us

And so we keep on advertising Sixes in general, because the more you know about Sixes, the more certain you are to buy a Winton Six.

If you do not know as much as you would like to know about Sixes, send for our 1911 catalog. It's a book (library size) filled with common-sense, straight-from-the-shoulder facts.



WINTON SIX

THE WINTON MOTOR CAR CO., Licensed under Selden Patent, 119 Berea Road, Cleveland, O.
Send Winton Six literature to

FINANCIAL

THE question with many investors who bought securities when prices were much lower is **WHEN TO SELL AND WHAT TO DO WITH THE PROCEEDS.**

The advice of experienced bankers should be of assistance. A conservative and comprehensive consideration of the general situation as it bears upon the price of securities is given each week in

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CHICAGO & ALTON R. R. CO. COLLATERAL TRUST
5 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE NOTES.
Total Issue \$2,500,000.

Secured by deposit with Trustee of \$1,500,000 Chicago & Alton 30-year Improvement & Equipment Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, and are CONVERTIBLE into those bonds on any interest date, on 30 days' notice, at par. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company is paying 4 per cent. dividends on three classes of stock, amounting to \$39,966,100.

Net earnings, \$5,092,084
Surplus before paying dividends, 1,666,261
Yield over 5 per cent. Write for Circular A.
EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NEW YORK CITY.
111 BROADWAY.

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If you contemplate the purchase of securities for investment let us advise you in the matter. Our

Weekly Financial Letter

will be mailed to your address on request. It will contain a conservative consideration of the conditions that exist in the financial world, and a reliable analysis of forthcoming developments of many securities.

Send for Our Special Circular on
Brooklyn Rapid Transit
Securities bought for investment or carried on margin.

Josephthal, Louchheim & Co.
56 Broadway New York

Members } New York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
Philadelphia Stock Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade

139 South Broad Street PHILADELPHIA

ACTIVE AND INACTIVE SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

We will furnish you a market for all miscellaneous securities. Write us. Correspondence invited relative to your holdings or contemplated purchases—or sales.

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For 35 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 715. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence Kan

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LAWRENCE L. GILLESPIE.
President of the Equitable Trust
Company of New York, whose
engagement to Miss Irene
Sherman has just been
announced.



LEWIS E. PIERSON.
President Irving National
Exchange Bank of New York
City, also President of the
American Bankers'
Association.



W. F. HOFFMAN.
President Ohio Bankers' Association and a noteworthy
figure in financial affairs of the Middle
West.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

A WESTERN banker, who says he has read Jasper's financial column for over eight years, implores me to tell him "what is the matter with the business of the country and what is the trouble with Wall Street?" I hasten to reply. The root of the trouble is popular discontent. A year ago everybody believed that 1910 was to usher in a new era of prosperity. All that was needed to bring it about was good crops. To-day we find fifty thousand operatives in the New England States working on short time in the cotton and woolen mills and it is said that this number will be doubled before the close of August. It is understood that a similar curtailment of working hours will be had in the North Carolina cotton mills. It is said that there is more cotton-mill machinery idle in the United States now than at any time since last fall and that the woolen industry is so depressed that from forty to fifty per cent. of the machinery is idle.

Is there a reason? Of course there is and the reason is politics. We have listened so long to the wail of the demagogue and the muck-raker that we have begun to believe that the country is going to the dogs, that a few men are making all the money and doing it unlawfully by planting their heels on the necks of everybody else. Congress has hurriedly passed a railroad law which is about as wild and reckless a piece of legislation as the Sherman anti-trust law. Nobody knows how it will be interpreted. The railroads of the country will find themselves shortly in the same position as the industrial corporations: they will not know how to proceed or what to do.

The business interests of this country are begging for peace. The industrial corporations are asking that the courts clear up the ambiguities of the anti-trust law so that their business can go on without interruption. All over the country corporations are waiting to have the Supreme Court of the United States define the meaning of the Sherman act and it won't be long before all the railroads will be waiting for the same court to disclose the exact meaning of the new railroad law. That profound thinker and able scholar, President Butler, of Columbia University, in a recent interview in London, made this startling

statement of business conditions in the United States:

There is a general feeling of uncertainty all around that affects business very much. Indeed, it hangs like a pall over commercial interests, which are complicated by the fact that the Supreme Court has not been able to decide the great cases, namely, the Tobacco, the Standard Oil and the corporation tax cases. The principles involved in all three of these cases are so exceedingly important that, pending their termination, business men are naturally very hesitant. That accounts in a very large measure for the check, which has become pronounced in the past year.

Business men have got to know exactly what the law is, and they will not act until it is settled. It also must be made clear to what extent Federal control over corporations is to go. We are familiar with State control, but so far Federal control is uncharted. Wise or unwise, right or wrong, the question has got to be handled, and until it is handled one can hardly look forward to much progress from the commercial point of view. I think the time has arrived to stop debate on the question of corporation control and agree on some sort of control and put it into operation. Whatever it is, business men want to know something definite—good, bad or indifferent—and until that is done chaos and inactivity are bound to increase.

Business cannot go on and prosperity cannot return as long as corporations stand face to face with fines of \$29,000,000, which simply mean confiscation. My readers may say that this is a thing of the past and that the famous Landis verdict has been set aside. Not so; for recent press dispatches report that the Lehigh Valley and Reading railroads and the Bethlehem Steel Company have just been found guilty of violating the Elkins law against granting and receiving illegal rebates in 1907, though the decision was based more on a technical than on a deliberate violation of the statute. The fines which may be inflicted on the offenders if the maximum is imposed aggregate nearly \$8,000,000! Think of it! In Missouri the attorney-general is endeavoring to oust the International Harvester Company. Texas has already ousted an oil company and in various States which were formerly most anxious to secure all the business they could efforts are now being made to drive out business.

The railroads are being hampered and taxed to death. The industrial corporations are being driven out, the poor are being arrayed against the rich and a spirit of unrest is being encouraged. All this makes capital timid, compels the corporations to retrench and closes the door to every advance of prosperity. There is one ray of light ahead. General Grant once said that the way to secure the repeal of a bad law was to enforce it so strictly that its badness would be disclosed, so that everybody would be against it. The prosecution under the Sherman act of combinations in various parts of the country now going on or threatened will awaken the people to a knowledge of the real

(Continued on page 17.)

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The Oldest Universities.

WHEN we speak of Yale as being established in 1701 and of Harvard as dating from 1638, we think of them as old universities. When, however, we consider the ancient collegiate institutions of Europe and Asia, even the oldest American universities seem quite young. The world's oldest educational institution is the University of El Ashar, at Cairo, Egypt. It was founded in the year 983 A. D., by Saladin. It is the center of learning for the whole Mohammedan world and a source of spiritual inspiration. The chancellor of the university is always a descendant of the Prophet. He is, too, the ecclesiastical head of the church in Egypt. El Ashar has no organization similar to that in other universities. Any reputable man who desires to teach can obtain the privilege by application. He is assigned a column, whereby he may sit and impart the truth according to his own interpretation. His fame will attract more or less students, who pay him according to their means. The second oldest institution is the University of Parma, Italy, which was founded in 1025. Then comes the University of Bologna, also in Italy, which was founded in the year 1119. In France the first university was founded at Montpellier in 1181. England's famous Oxford was established in 1200 and Cambridge in 1257. Heidelberg University, in Germany, dates from 1386. The oldest institution on American territory is the University of St. Thomas, at Manila, P. I., which was founded in 1605.

A Little Hero.

HE rides most daintily to hounds
Upon the rocking-chair,
Or calls the cat a tiger fierce,
And stalks her to her lair.
The rug becomes a battlefield
Where spears and banners toss,
The hall a river, wide and deep,
That he must swim across.

Behind each curtain-fold he sees
An Indian chieftain grim,
And bandits throng the kitchen stairs,
And seek to capture him.
And when the stars begin to shine
In night's eternal arc,
He toddles up to bed alone,
Quite fearless of the dark.

MINNA IRVING.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 16.)

condition of affairs. The workmen organizing in labor unions, too, will find that they can be accused of combining in restraint of trade, just as the Wholesale Grocers' Association of the South stands accused of being organized as a combination in restraint of trade. This association has members throughout the Southern States. Nearly all the leading wholesale grocers throughout the South are said to belong to it. It is organized, as associations of other business interests have been, for mutual interest and protection; but under the Sherman law it becomes a combination organized for the purpose of "coercing and preventing manufacturers from selling the actual necessities of life direct to the retail dealer or consumer or to any wholesale grocer in the Southern States, unless said grocer is listed in a so-called 'Green Book' published and distributed by the association."

The Southern grocers protest that their association was organized simply "for social and legitimate business purposes." What difference does that make? Any corporation might say the same thing, for all are organized "for legitimate business purposes." How many of these Southern grocers, who now protest so bitterly against the action of the government, approved its course when it was directed against the American Tobacco Company and the Standard Oil Company? The end is not yet, for we are told that the Department of Justice, at Washington, "has similar organizations under investigation and it would not be surprising if the suit against the grocers' association is followed by bills in equity against other organizations dealing in the necessities of life." Let the smashing of the railroads and the busting of the trusts go on and there will be short hours and closed factories in other industries besides the woolen and the cotton.

Slayson Thompson, head of the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, at Chicago, predicts bankruptcy for many of our railroads unless they are permitted to advance their rates. He says the railroads of the country are \$220,000,000 behind in maintenance for the past two years, paid \$260,000,000 more for labor in that period and \$200,000,000 more for interest and lost \$50,000,000 on passenger traffic, or a total of \$730,000,000 "to the bad" in the two years. How many of the shippers in the country who are protesting against a slight increase in transportation rates realize that one of their best customers is the railways and that there never has been a period in this country when the railways have suffered but that all industries have suffered also?

If the million workmen on the railroads and if the millions who work in the iron, lumber, furniture and other mills that supply equipments for the railroads would wake up to a realization of their danger and drive the demagogues out of public life, this country, with its marvelous natural resources, would enter upon another period of unexampled progress. Thoughtful men all over the country in business circles are beginning to see the situation in this light and will have something to say before the next election comes around. If capital and labor would unite in making a stand for fair play and a square deal for all, the demagogues would sneak into their holes and the muck-rakers disappear in their muck.

The danger to the stock market, after a long period of liquidation and depression, is that special weakness may be disclosed at some point and that this may happen at the psychological moment when it will precipitate such wide-





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spread fear of disaster that nothing but heroic efforts can avert a panic. There have been weak spots in the stock market. Some of them have been disclosed, as they always are when bankers begin to manifest special caution and when money shows a decided and continuous tendency to harden. Great operations in Wall Street require large amounts of money and when these are not available securities must be sacrificed, pools be disorganized and liquidation be forced under such circumstances. A break in Steel has only been averted by tremendous efforts to support the stock in the face of a most discouraging decline in the iron market. With its hundred thousand shareholders all over the country, Steel has stood as a sort of bulwark of the market. If it had given away during a period of despondency and depression, other stocks would speedily have followed and the result would inevitably have been disastrous. For this reason Steel has not been an attractive purchase and those who had a profit in it have not been averse to taking it. It would not be surprising if, after such prolonged liquidation—continuing nearly a year—midsummer should witness an improved condition of affairs in Wall Street. This will be impossible unless the outlook for the crops, which is now the principal factor, proves entirely satisfactory.

M., Carthage, Mo.: I have no report on the Austin Manhattan, and know of no transactions.

P., Clinton, Mass.: I can get no quotations on Oklahoma Petroleum Co.'s stock and have no report.

G., Bangor, Me.: The Autopress is selling a large number of its presses and making a good profit on each. It looks like a fair business man's speculation.

L., Brooklyn, N. Y.: I certainly do not advise the purchase of Hawthorne Silver and Iron Mines stock. Better put your money into a dividend paying security listed on the Stock Exchange.

D., New York: 1. New York Central and Pennsylvania stand among the best of the railroad stocks and are regarded as a business man's investment. They are not, of course, in the same class with gilt-edged bonds. 2. I would not be in a hurry to get into the market excepting for a speculative turn. However, after such a period of liquidation a rise would be natural.

(Continued on page 19.)

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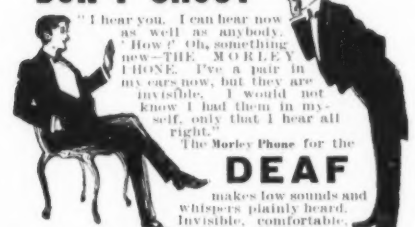
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Cloud-Shadows in Arcady.

(Continued from page 8.)

evidences of hard, unlovely labor and thrift and joylessness. Yet, in spite of her loathing for the house and its associations, she yearned, for very loneliness, toward the women who had lived in it. The thought of these women grew to be an obsession. She wondered whether any of them had ever suffered any pang of the agony that she was enduring.

It worried Mona not in the least that their sixty-three dollars and ninety-one cents had almost entirely evaporated, or that Dick's stories and her own illustrations were returned to them from the magazines with discouraging regularity and promptness. On the contrary, this condition of affairs was the cause of secret elation on her part. It was, indeed, her only hope. Perhaps their common poverty would bring him back to her, she argued. They would suffer together and cheer each other in their suffering. And she would insist on going to work in an office and supporting them both, so that he could go on writing his stories. Perhaps, when he saw how brave she could be and how glad she was to help him, he would come to love her again.

It was for this reason that Mona's heart did not bound with joy when Dick rushed in one morning from his bi-weekly visit to the post-office, flourishing a letter over his head, and informed her that somebody had "coughed up," that the five thousand dollars from his Aunt Sallie's estate was his, that he held in his hand at that moment a certified check for this fabulous sum and that everything henceforth would be "fine and dandy."

"I was beginning to worry a little, you know, honey," he continued. "I busted our last five-dollar bill on Saturday, to get another box of cartridges, and I wondered a little at the time where the next was coming from. I see now that it's going to take longer than I expected to get a footing in the magazines. But this five thou. comes in bully! We can take our time and do good work and not worry about where we're going to catch our eats. I'll have a new gun on the strength of it, too, by jimmies!"

As Mona did not speak, he paused and looked at her inquiringly.

"Why, what's the matter, dear?" he questioned, in a changed tone. "You don't look very much tickled."

The mention of the new gun immediately upon the wreck of her hopes of poverty was too much for Mona. She gave an audible sob.

"Why, Mona! Why, honey! What's the matter? Don't you feel well? What is it, dear?"

Dick had her in his arms in a moment, but she wrenched herself away, stamping her foot.

"I don't want to live on your old five thousand!" she gasped, between sobs. "I don't want to be dependent on you! I'm going away to earn my own living by myself. Then you can shoot woodchucks all day and get all the guns you want. I hate your old gun! You like it much better than you do me. You know you do."

"Why, Mona, sweetheart—" Dick began; but he got no chance to finish. Choking with sobs, Mona flung herself out of the kitchen and into the room that was their bedchamber, slamming and locking the door behind her. He could hear her passionate sobbing through the heavy door.

He stood for a few seconds in the middle of the floor, with a blank, dazed, bewildered look on his boyish face. Then he absently thrust the five-thou-

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sand-dollar letter into his pocket, picked up his old gun and went out.

For a long time Mona lay on the bed, sobbing away the heat of her grief and passion. Gradually, however, the sobs grew less violent and finally ceased altogether. She got up from the bed and began, with her characteristic impetuous haste, to pack her trunk. The June sunlight pouring into the room, the joyous caroling of the birds and the delicious perfume of the red roses that peeped in at the window maddened her. She pulled her things out of the closet and bundled them in any way—underwear and dresses and hats and shoes and drawing materials.

When the trunk was packed tightly, she found that there still remained a considerable pile of her possessions. Mona had almost made up her mind to leave the things when she recollected having seen, in a corner of the attic, an old tin trunk. She unlocked the door, peered cautiously out to see that Dick was nowhere about and was disappointed to find that the coast was clear. She crept up to the attic, found the old tin trunk and dragged it down to her room. Mona spent some little time in cleaning and examining it. Finally she lifted the cover and took up a few things to put into it.

She was about to lay them in the bottom of the trunk, when she caught sight of something light-colored peeping from a corner of the faded lining. She drew it out. It was an old letter, and the ink was so faded that the characters were hardly legible. A strange, faint perfume came from the letter when she unfolded it. It was so worn at the foldings that it almost fell to pieces in her hands. She found it hard to make out the first few faded sentences, but as she grew more accustomed to the writing she had less difficulty in deciphering it. It ran as follows:

My dear Daughter Betty: You will find inclosed with this letter the rule for the damson plum jam I promised to send you, also the rule for making pot-pourri. It would be a great pity not to make some, when you have so many roses; and it will be something to keep as a token of your first summer as a wife. For, dear Betty, the roses of other summers will never be quite so sweet as the ones you have blooming now.

I am rejoiced that you have taken to heart my advice about the trouble of which you wrote me, and have made it all up with John. I made the same mistake myself when I was newly married. We women have to learn that there are other things of importance in the world besides love, and that, though we may marry a man, we cannot own him and order his life for him. And indeed, when all is said, my dearest Betty, the whole trouble is caused by our own selfishness and egotism. We spend too much time in thinking about ourselves, and so imagine ourselves slighted when nothing at all is meant. I am making you a sprigged muslin dress for Sabbath wear, and will send it the next time your father drives to town.

With much love to you and John, and hopes that you will enjoy a long and very happy wedded life. Your affectionate mother.

For a long time after she had read this letter Mona sat on the edge of the bed, holding it open in her hands. All at once the whole place had changed its character and become to Mona inexpressibly sweet and happy and beautiful. Tears of joy and repentance and gratitude gathered in her eyes as she looked at the letter. She felt humble, chastened, meek in spirit and happy.

Dick's knock came at the door. "Won't you let me come in, sweetheart?" he called, in a tone of gentle conciliation.

Mona unfastened the door and slipped out to him, for she could not bear to let him see the packed trunk. "Oh, Dick," she cried, flinging her arms around his neck, "I'm so sorry! I didn't really mean a single word of it! I've been awfully mean and selfish."

(Continued on page 19.)

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Some can and some cannot be cured of the Liquor Habit. Mark you, it is not a question of age or of sex, of the quantity you consume, or how long the habit has controlled you. Let me tell you something. The information will COST YOU NOTHING, nor will I trouble you further with uninvited correspondence. Address JOHN C. EARL, M. A., 1522 Gates Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey. U.S.A. Sole Agent for The Antel Treatment for Alcoholism.

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Uncle Sam is best employer; pay is high and sure; hours short; places permanent; promotions regular; vacations with pay; thousands of vacancies every month; all kinds of pleasant work everywhere; no lay-off; no pull needed; common education sufficient; find out how you can have a position guaranteed you by asking to-day for G. M. 811. It is Free. EARL HOPKINS, Washington, D. C.

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Best Non-detectable Toupees in the World. Sent on Approval. Special rates to barbers. Catalogue free. LOMBARD BAMBINA CO., 113 Monroe St., Lynn, Mass.

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Learned by any Man or Boy at home. Small cost. Send today 2c-stamp for particulars and proof. O. A. SMITH, Room C-137, 823 Bigelow St., Peoria, Ill., U.S.A.

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AN ARGUMENT

WHEN THERMOMETER SAYS
"IT'S HOT"
THERMOS ANSWERS—
"CERTAINLY NOT."
MY CONTENTS ARE
"ICY COLD."
AND WHEN THERMOMETER
GOES BELOW
SAYS THERMOS BOTTLE
"TIS NOT SO."
FOR
ALL IS HOT & HOLD.

AND

THEY'RE BOTH RIGHT

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The Month's Newest Books.

(Continued from page 10.)
FOR SUMMER READING.

The following novels we can recommend as good, clean, summer, hammock reading:

"Happy Island," by Jeanette Lee. More "Uncle William Stories," as picturesquely quaint and simple as the earlier ones. (Century Co., N. Y. \$1.)

"The Humming Bird," by Owen Johnson, a baseball story chronicled by Brian de Boru Finnigan, baseball editor, in a joyous, original vein, abounding in humor. For father and the boys. (Baker & Taylor, N. Y. \$5.00.)

"Rosamond the Second," by Mary Mears. Rejected by his ideal, a young scientist manufactures a sweetheart who more than "fills the bill." (F. A. Stokes, N. Y. \$8.00.)

"Country Neighbors," by Alice Brown. Humorous and entertaining stories of New England country life. (Houghton, Mifflin, N. Y. \$1.20, net.)

"The Undesirable Governess," Marion Crawford's last work. A skillful and charming story, full of unusual situations. (Macmillan, N. Y. \$1.50.)

"Prince Izon," by James Paul Kelly. A fanciful account of explorations in a

Hard To Please

REGARDING THE MORNING CUP.

"Oh, how hard it was to part with coffee! but the continued trouble with constipation and belching was such that I finally brought myself to leave it off. Then the question was, What should we use for the morning drink? Tea was worse for us than coffee; chocolate and cocoa were soon tired of; milk was not liked very well, and hot water we could not endure.

"About two years ago we struck upon Postum and have never been without it since.

"We have seven children. Our baby, now eighteen months old, would not take milk; so we tried Postum, and found she liked it and it agreed with her perfectly. She is to-day, and has been, one of the healthiest babies in the State.

"I use about two-thirds Postum and one-third milk and a teaspoon of sugar, and put it into her bottle. If you could have seen her eyes sparkle and hear her say 'Good!' to-day when I gave it to her, you would believe me that she likes it.

"If I was matron of an infants' home, every child would be raised on Postum. Many of my friends say, 'You are looking so well!' I reply, 'I am well. I drink Postum. I have no more trouble with constipation, and know that I owe my good health to God and Postum.'

"I am writing this letter because I want to tell you how much good Postum has done us, but if you knew how I shrink from publicity, you would not publish this letter, at least not over my name."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

newly discovered Aztec city in the Grand Canyon of Colorado. Love and heroism as usual. (A. C. McClurg, Chicago. \$1.50.)

EVERY-DAY PROBLEMS.

A sane inquiry into modern American social and political conditions is William Allen White's "The Old Order Changeth." It tells the truth, tells it clearly. The essays tell the present status of democracy in America. Capital and democracy are discussed sanely and calmly and optimistically. "There is a strong movement," says Mr. White, "toward the Declaration and away from the Constitution." Fetter privilege and greed by the common good is his slogan, and the social millennium will come when steam, the origin of modern civilization, has been socialized. (Macmillan, N. Y. \$1.25.)

In "Why I Am a Socialist," Charles Edward Russell attacks the existent capitalistic basis of society, from the viewpoint of a journalist. While it is an able exposition of certain social wrongs which every one knows to exist and which he acknowledges as inevitable, its value rests there. (Geo. H. Doran, N. Y. \$1.50, net.)

The first comprehensive biography of the founder of modern "scientific" socialism is "Karl Marx—His Life and Work," by John Spargo, himself a socialist of international note. "Marxism" is a catch word to-day. Mr. Spargo interprets the man's theories more aptly than any other has done. (B. W. Huebsch, N. Y. \$2.50.)

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 17.)

G. Kenyon, Minn.: Answer by letter. B. Albany, New York: The S. P. convertible 4s are safe and have speculative possibilities. Trustees, Boston, Mass.: You might read the Weekly Financial Review of J. S. Bach & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York. A copy will be sent to any of my readers who will write for it.

Five Per Cent., Bangor, Me.: The secured convertible notes of the Alton yield over 5 per cent. Write to Effingham Lawrence & Co., bankers, 111 Broadway, New York, for their "Circular A" describing this attractive issue.

A. D., Paterson, N. J.: British Guiana Gold, with its heavy bond and stock issue, is certainly not attractive for investment. Neither do I advise the purchase of rubber stocks. Better put your money in stocks that have a regular market.

Tom, Atlantic City, N. J.: "Fractional lots" means anything less than 100 shares. J. P. Pierson, Jr., & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York, will send you their "Fractional Lot, Circular A-22" if you will write them for it.

D., Detroit, Mich.: American Chicle pref. pays 6 per cent. and around par is attractive as the issue is small and the common stock ahead of it pays 18 per cent. Pincus, King & Co., Dept. L, 50 Broadway, New York, deal in active and inactive securities. Write them for quotations.

B., St. Louis, Mo.: 1. I think well of Corn Products pref. for a long pull, considering its conservative management and its excellent showing. 2. American Ice with proper management could do a good deal better and would undoubtedly sell high. 3. Steel common, considering the present condition of the iron market, is high enough, though strong operators who have handled it and who would like to unload may put it higher.

"Ice and Copper," Mich.: 1. When the market is suffering from long continued depression and when every one is disposed to get out, it is usually a better time to buy than to sell. If you can maintain your holdings I believe ultimately you can escape loss. Brokers are apt to be guided by immediate indications without regard to possibilities of the future. 2. U. S. Light and Heating has been sold at declining prices on the curb recently, but the heaviest holders are advising their friends not to sell, and the business, I am told, is being rapidly extended. If the railroad situation were more favorable it would be advantageous to this stock and to all other car equipment concerns.

(Continued on page 21.)

Cloud-Shadows in Arcady.

(Continued from page 18.)

Dick hugged her close; then he led her out to a spot beside his woodpile, where a few charred fragments of wood were smoldering. "Behold!" he exclaimed, with rueful-comic solemnity; "behold the ashes of the Lesser God proffered as a burnt offering to the Higher Divinity! That smoke's my incense, honey. It's the best I could rake up, but I mean well."

Mona looked, and there in the embers she saw clearly the outline of the charred butt of Dick's cherished gun.

"Oh, Dick, Dick," she cried, hiding her repentant face on his shoulder, "you're too good for a bad, selfish girl like me! First thing to-morrow we must go to town and buy you a nice, new one."

Pure Milk for Baby.

Sanitary milk production was first started by Gail Borden in the early 50s. The best systems today are largely based on his methods, but none are so thorough and so rigidly enforced as the Borden System. For over fifty years the Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has proved its claim as the best food for infants.

Club Cocktails

A Bottled Delight

Simply strain through cracked ice, and serve.



The unexpected guest never finds you unprepared

Martini (gin base) and Manhattan (whiskey base) are the most popular. At all good dealers.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.

Hartford New York London

This Massive Rocker Sent for \$1.00 Credit Given to Everybody

We are the originators of the mail-order credit furniture business—the big concern that ships goods any place in the United States, furnishes your home in part or complete and allows the use of the goods while paying for them. Remember this stupendous emporium is the one with a record of every promise fulfilled for over a quarter of a century and now guarantees to save you money on all kinds of housefurnishings.

OUR THREE GREAT BUY-ON-CREDIT CATALOGS FREE

Our Big Catalog A gives all information and tells you how to save money on housefurnishings, such as Furniture, Carpets and Rugs in actual colors, Curtains, Stoves and Ranges, Washing Machines, Crockery, Silverware, Office Desks, Baby Carriages, Fireless Cookers. Catalog B is complete with illustrations, descriptions and prices of Plates, Organs and all kinds of Musical Instruments. Catalog C illustrates and tells all about our big line of Peerless Sewing Machines. It is to your advantage to have one or all of our Catalogs. Simply say which you want. Total price.....\$5.50

Clothing for Men, Women and Children—Credit given—Catalog FREE, ask for it

H-3072—This Iron Bed, strikingly attractive distinctive style, heavy uniform posts and top rail, glossy, hard enamel—any color desired—all chills decorated in Bronze. \$1.00 cash, 50c monthly payments. Total price.....\$5.55

H-2576—This elegant, massive couch, upholstered with heavy figured velour, unequalled in value and distinctive design, of superior construction, nicely carved American quarter sawed oak frame, same as illustration. \$1.50 cash, 75c monthly payments. Total price only.....\$7.75

STRAUS & SCHRAM, Inc. 1125 35th St. - Chicago, Ill.

Recuperate Through Right Rest and Relaxation

Real rest and right relaxation mean—not a mere move from one city to another—but a complete change to the freedom and fresh air of the wilds and the woods. You are offered this change combined with every conceivable city comfort at the

Glen Summit Springs Hotel

Opens June 25th

This magnificent hotel is in the heart of Pennsylvania's beautiful mountains—2000 feet above the sea. Lakes, woods, mountain streams and waterfalls are on every side—all within quick reach over splendid woodland drives.

Only four hours from New York, it is reached by all through Lehigh Valley and C. & R. R. of N. J. trains. The Black Diamond Express stops at the Hotel Three and one-half hours from Philadelphia. Six hours from Buffalo. Thirty minutes from Wilkes-Barre.

Modern garage facilities. White service exclusively. Every civilized convenience and in the midst of Nature's virgin beauty.

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GLEN SUMMIT SPRINGS HOTEL
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Expert Selection of the World's Best Hops—Choicest Malt—Brewed and Matured

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THE FINEST BEER EVER BREWED

Ask for it at the Club, Cafe or Buffet INSIST ON "BLATZ" CORRESPONDENCE INVITED DIRECT

NO MATTER WHERE YOU GO

to rest or recreate, good cheer,
comfort, health, and hospitality
are yours to command with

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

as your intermediary.

ABSOLUTE PURITY
and wholesomeness
guaranteed.

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.
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Pozzoni's Complexion POWDER

The Greatest of all Beautifiers
A Luxurious toilet necessity—cooling, refreshing and
assuring a clear, refined, delicate, summer complexion.
It is prepared from purest materials—beautifying
without injuring the skin. It is
the only complexion powder that clings
—the only one put up in a **Wooden
Box**—retaining all its delicate perfume
and medication until entirely used up.
Five colors, Flesh, White, Brunette,
Cream and Special Pink.

50c—Everywhere—50c

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Water**

Recommended
by Physicians
Refuse Substitutes
Best remedy for
CONSTIPATION
AT ALL DRUGGISTS

TRY THIS \$3 Dorchester Razor Free

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Send no money. We will send razor by mail postage paid. Shave with razor 15 days, and if you find it entirely satisfactory and the best razor you ever used send us \$1.35, our Special Introductory price on this \$3 Dorchester Razor and it is yours. If not satisfied return razor to us by mail and you are under no obligations to us. The blade is made from hand-forged razor steel, oil tempered, extra hollow ground, finely balanced black handle and fully guaranteed. **THE BEST RAZOR EVER MADE AT ANY PRICE.** Do not fail to take advantage of this Special Introductory Offer. **DORCHESTER & CO., 110, Temple Court Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.**

Rider Agents Wanted

in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1910 bicycle. Write for Special Offer. **Finest Guaranteed \$10 to \$27** 1910 Models with Coaster Brakes and Puncture-Proof tires. 1908 & 1909 Models all of best makes **\$7 to \$12** 100 Second-Hand Wheels All makes and models **\$3 to \$8** Good as new. **Great FACTORY CLEARING SALE** We ship on Approval without a cent deposit, pay the freight and allow **TEN DAY'S FREE TRIAL.** TIRES, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, half usual prices. Do not buy till you get our catalogs and offer. Write now. **MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. M-174 Chicago**

Mexican DIAMONDS

On **FREE** Examination

An expert is often unable to distinguish a Mexican Diamond from the finest South African genuine diamond. Both have blue-white fire, dazzling brilliancy, rainbow flashes of color, and perfect cut. Mexican Diamonds guaranteed permanently brilliant. To prove our claims we will send for free examination, by express, C. O. D., the rings shown above at Special Introductory Prices. No. 2500, Ladies' Ring, Tiffany Setting, 1-2 carat Mexican Diamond, \$4.99—No. 2501, same, but 1 carat, \$7.75—No. 2550, Gent's Round Belcher Ring, 1-2 carat, \$6.99—No. 2551, same, but 1 carat, \$11.95. All rings are solid gold. State size and we will forward ring immediately with guarantee. 10 per cent discount if cash accompanies order. If not satisfactory, return in 3 days for refund. Write today for Free Illustrated Catalogue.

MEXICAN DIAMOND IMPORTING COMPANY
DEPT. HC7 LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO
Exclusive Controllers of the Mexican Diamond.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

STEATE Superintendent of Insurance William H. Hotchkiss, of New York, is to be commended for the stand that he has taken on the relation of State departments to insurance companies. According to Mr. Hotchkiss, "No insurance dogma more justly merits contempt than that which asserts that departments think only of the policy-holders." While frankly admitting that the first care of a State insurance department should be of the policy-holders, he thinks that insurance companies have rights which should be respected. With this view every fair-minded man will agree. In the past there has been a tendency to consider only the policy-holder, but the safest way to give a square deal to the policy-holder is to give a square deal to his insurance company. Policy-holders should take more interest in the welfare of their company, for by so doing they best serve their own interests.

C., Brooklyn, N. Y.: Your inquiry was answered. If you fail to get the reply advise me.
M., Tifton, Ga.: 1. Dividends vary but are never very heavy. All depends on the earnings of the contract. 2. Ordinary life is undoubtedly the cheapest form for protection. 3. Your figures are all right, but suppose you do not survive? Then your figures are all wrong.
M., New Orleans, La.: The company is safe and the premium not excessive. State your age and ask for a sample of the twenty year endowment participating policy, addressing your inquiry to Dept. 105, Prudential Life, Newark, N. J., and make your own comparison. The safety of the Prudential is beyond question.

Hermit

Literary Tastes of the Poor.

THE "five best sellers" may interest Fifth Avenue, but on New York's East Side the English classics are the greater attraction. In the first place, the East Side reads more than other sections do. There were more applications for the privilege of taking out books from the circulation departments of the five East Side branches of the New York Public Library last year than in any eight of the other thirty-eight branches. Not only does the East Side read, but it is choice in what it reads. New, ephemeral novels get little attention; but Dickens, Thackeray and Scott are worn threadbare in the tenement districts. Shakespeare and the Bible are prime favorites. Among juveniles, fairy stories lead here, as they do everywhere else, but the Bible ranks among the five most popular books in the children's department.

This is just where Professor William Lyon Phelps places it in his list of best children's books. It is an interesting commentary that the Yale professor of

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

White Rock

American Water for American People

literature finds the best support for his position in New York's East Side. History comes next to fiction in popularity, and particularly the history of the United States. Children born on the other side care little for the history of the lands of their nativity, but want to know all about the United States. Text-books also are in constant demand by young men who work during the day and study at night, while many parents sit patiently at the feet of their children at night and laboriously learn to read and write the new language. The public library is a powerful ally of the public schools. Except, perhaps, in communities of greatest wealth, public libraries always have a field of usefulness; but we know of no other sections where they are of more downright service than in the tenement districts among newly arrived immigrants.

The Rarest Metal.

FIVE thousand times rarer than radium is polonium, a substance of which Madam Curie, the co-discoverer of radium, has succeeded in isolating the tenth part of a milligram. This infinitesimal quantity of polonium is, however, the largest yet obtained, and five tons of pitchblende were treated with hydrochloric acid before it was obtained. It is said to be more radioactive than radium. Among its distinguishing properties is the fact that it throws off sensible emanations of ozone and helium, and its spectrum reveals the existence of seven rays which are not evident in any other cognate substance. It decomposes chemical and organic substances, and though it is contained in a receptacle of quartz, one

of the substances most refractory to chemical action, the receptacle is split and cracked in all directions. It is believed that when the transmutations which polonium appears to undergo are accurately defined, a revolution will be effected in chemical science.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

THOMAS HITCHCOCK, financier and writer, widely known under the pseudonym "Matthew Marshall," at New York, June 20th, aged 79.

Henry Neville, actor and dramatist, at London, England, June 19th.

James H. Mellen, for twenty years one of the best known Democratic representatives in the Massachusetts Legislature, at Worcester, Mass., June 16th, aged 65.

John Austin Stevens, founder of the Sons of the Revolution, editor, historian and financier, at Newport, R. I., June 16th, aged 83.

Albert White Vorse, editor, critic and explorer, a member of the Peary relief expedition, at New York, June 16th, aged 45.

Frank P. Sauerwen, artist, known as the friend of the Indian, whom he painted and immortalized, at Stamford, Conn., June 15th, aged 39.

General James A. Dumont, soldier and transportation expert, at Rochester, N. Y., June 14th, aged 86.

Leon Guypon, widely known magazine illustrator, at New York, June 14th, aged 38.

John P. F. Borgquist, veteran of Mexican and Civil wars, at Orange, N. J., June 14th, aged 83.

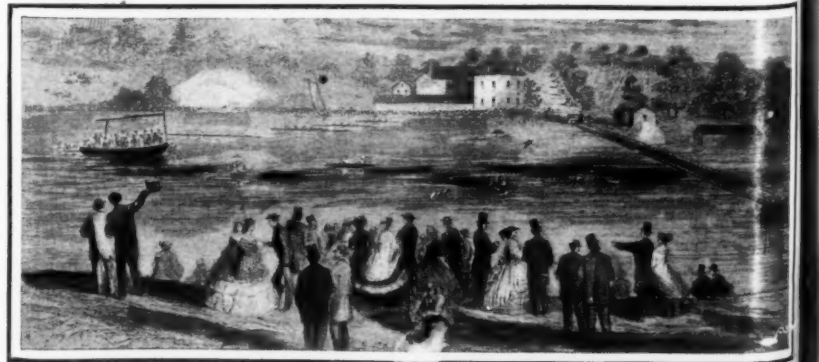
For Results—Advertise in Leslie's

In a Pinch, use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.



THE GREAT METEOR OF 1860.

One of the most remarkable meteors seen in many centuries appeared at thirty-five minutes past five P. M. on July 20th, 1860. The meteor, when it arose in the northwest, was a large bright orb enveloped in mist. Then it was seen to burst and become two orbs, one pursuing the other in the heavens. A long train of blue white, the tail of the foremost one, joined the head of the other. Sparks of varied colors were emitted. It was seen best in the vicinity of New York and was sighted in other places within a radius of five hundred miles.



AN INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA—WHEN OUR GRANDFATHERS WERE ATHLETES.

A view of the College Union Regatta which was held at Worcester, Mass., on July 24th, 1860, on Quigamund Lake. Fifteen thousand people witnessed the spectacle. Harvard won the Varsity race 18 min. 53 sec. The distance was a mile and a half and return. Yale came second, time 19 min. 5 sec. Brown, the third contestant, was prevented from finishing by an accident. The time on that occasion was the best hitherto made. It is interesting to note that the intercollegiate record today for a straightaway four-mile course is a fraction over 19 minutes.

Reproduced from the files of Leslie's Weekly of August, 1860, and copyrighted.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

The Climax of the Peace Movement.

THE EVOLUTION of the peace idea the last two decades is nowhere chronicled more accurately than in the successive peace conferences at Lake Mohonk. Year by year has not always shown advance, but most marked is the contrast between the last conference and the first, fifteen years ago. Some of the delegates at Lake Mohonk in 1895 hardly dared to dream of a permanent court competent to settle international disputes; this year Secretary of State Knox sent to the conference a representative, to say that the proposal made to the Powers by our State Department, that an International Court of Arbitral Justice be created, has been so favorably received that the early establishment of such a court seems assured. The public does not yet appear to appreciate that this will constitute the most stupendous happening in the history of the world. "The League of Peace," to which Mr. Roosevelt referred in his address before the Nobel prize committee, is about to come true on even a larger scale than he suggested.

Never before has the time been so propitious. At the annual meeting of the Peace Society in London, at which Andrew Carnegie was the principal speaker, Sir William Mather's proposal to start a world-wide peace movement bearing the name of the late King Edward was enthusiastically received. It has already been decided that he shall go down in history as the "Peace-maker," but his death, instead of hindering, may actually promote the cause of peace. Not only does King George enter upon the rich heritage for peace left by his father, but his is the opportunity that always comes with entering a new position to give it a mighty push forward. Strained relations have long existed between Germany and England, but Emperor William, by the dignity of his sorrow and the fine courtesy of his bearing during the funeral days of King Edward, must have endeared himself and his country to the people of England. The two cousins are now in a position to act more unitedly than was ever the case with uncle and nephew. Let George of England and William of Germany join hands in response to the

proposal of Secretary Knox and let the enthusiastic support of Japan, the militant Power of the far East, be secured and the organization of an International Court of Arbitral Justice will be assured.

That Congress should vote to build two Dreadnoughts, costing \$18,000,000 each, at the same time the Department of State announces the favorable response from the nations for a court that will abolish war seems a little incongruous. It certainly reveals the absolute independence of the State Department and Congress in their respective fields, but we much fear somebody will say, "I cannot hear what you say, because what you do speaks so loud." The coincidence is unfortunate. The spirit which inspires the building of big navies has got to be discouraged if the peace era is actually to dawn among the nations.

Stars That Shine on the Roofs.

The principal hit made by the new recruits in the "Follies" this year is that of Miss Fannie Brice, who has proved herself a clever character actress. In her song, "Lovey Joe," she gave such a close imitation of Dave Montgomery, of Montgomery and Stone fame, that one would be justified in thinking that it was that comedian himself dressed up for the occasion were it not for the fact that Miss Brice is much younger and considerably better looking than the actor whom she imitates. Miss Brice has evidently graduated from the Marie Dressler school. The heroine of "Tillie's Nightmare" fame, in summing up the requisites of a successful comedienne, said, "Just let yourself go. Forget that you are you." Miss Brice seems to follow this receipt faithfully. She seems to forget entirely that she is doing a turn for money and that her summer pocket money depends much upon the impression she makes on her audiences. She just lets herself go, much as a happy youngster would do while singing a coon song, and the result nets her several curtain calls every time she appears.

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES FOR CHILDREN are BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. 25c a box.



"We use the Comptometer for various purposes in our card cost accounting system, and constantly checking the calculations on our outgoing invoices, and in footing pages of journal, cash book, ledger, etc."
"Sessions Fdy. Co., Bristol, Conn."
"My trial balance has decreased from a three or four

How to Make Figuring Easy and Rapid

is accomplished by using the Comptometer. Fifteen years ago an adding machine was a luxury. Present business methods make it a necessity. No office is complete unless equipped with one.

Why not let us send you a book about it, FREE? Or, a Comptometer on free trial, prepaid, U. S. or Canada?

Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co., 1729 N. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 19.)

F. Chaffee, Mo.: Nothing is known of it on Wall Street.
S., San Antonio, Tex.: Money has been made in the 5 and 10c. stores, but there is increasing competition. I do not advise the purchase.
T., Albion, Neb.: Various systems of operating in Wall Street are advocated. All have their own merit. Experience will give you the best instruction.
K., Keene, Ill.: Nothing is known of the company on Wall Street. Get a mercantile agency report.
C., Philadelphia, Pa.: I know little about the companies. They have no connection with Wall Street. Their promoter, I am told, has been successful in other enterprises.
F. S. A., Dubuque, Ia.: I do not advise the purchase of California Oil. Better leave the cheap oil and mining stocks alone and put your money in listed securities or stocks of established reputation.
Income, Troy, N. Y.: A 6 per cent. tax exempt bond is offered at par by Warren W. Erwin & Co., 26 Beaver Street, New York. Write them for particulars and mention Jasper.
H., Tampa, Fla.: 1. Your conclusion in reference to Terry, Tench & Proctor is the same as my own. 2. The wonderful tales about the oil and other stocks to which you refer remind one of those that were told so recently about United Wireless.
Z., New York: The last American Malt dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. was paid May 31. The next semi-annual dividend would therefore be due in November. American Hide and Leather pref. has paid no dividend since 1905.
B., Boise, Idaho: I do not regard the Wells Bay as a safe and desirable investment. Speculative copper stocks are not attractive at this time. The over-production of copper and halt in general prosperity have combined to depress the copper market.
B., Dayton, Ohio: Both are highly speculative. I cannot warn my readers too earnestly against believing the wonderful tales which are used to float speculative issues. The recent collapse of the Wireless Telegraph balloon ought to carry its obvious lesson.
Sam, Toledo, O.: 1. You can give your orders by mail or wire. 2. Try five shares first. 3. Write to John Muir & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, for their "Circular 110" on odd lot investments. It will be sent without charge.
Secure, Providence, R. I.: The only free booklet on bonds that I recall is published by Cameron & Co., bankers, 305 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill. It has 80 pages and is known as "Financial Facts." Write them for a copy. You can mention Jasper.
H., Pittsburgh, Pa.: American Ice Co., being listed, can be more readily disposed of than bonds of a small industrial corporation. No report of the earnings of the latter has been made and no quotations on the stock are registered.
B. R. T., Albany, N. Y.: The special circular giving facts about Brooklyn Rapid Transit was prepared by Josephthal, Louchheim & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 56 Broadway, New York, and a copy will be sent to any of my readers who will write for it and mention Jasper.
L. A., New Orleans, La.: 1. With a good crop outlook the market is likely to take on a stronger tone, but before it does so you might make the turn on Southern Pacific at the figures you give. You might make more if you held the stock until it went back to the figure at which it has sold. 2. Spencer Trask & Company.
Bull, Chicago, Ill.: It is entirely natural to reason that after nearly a year of liquidation the market is entitled to recover some of its lost ground. "Seven Bullish Factors Which Make for Higher Prices," is the subject of an interesting circular, sent to customers by Norman W. Peters & Co., investment bankers, members Consolidated Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York. You can have a copy by writing to Peters & Co. for "Circular K-3."
Cheap Stocks, Trenton, N. J.: 1. I certainly do not advise you to buy any of the much exploited oil, mining and plantation stocks. Leave them all alone. 2. The desire to speculate with the hope of a large return is natural. It would be wiser to put your \$50 into some enterprise of an industrial character. I know of nothing that shows better profits than the automobile business. Write to the National Underwriting Co., 350 Broadway, New York, in regard to their offer of shares at \$10 each and a chance to obtain an automobile runabout without charge. Prominent business men are connected with this company.
Sunny South, Ga.: 1. Heavy holders of U. S. L. and H. are not advising their friends to sell. 2. The Autopress is doing a large business and ought to be making a good profit. 3. I had much rather deal with the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York, of which some of the wealthiest men in the country are directors and which is as strong as any savings bank can be. Their little booklet on "The Safe Way to Save" is worth reading. It will be sent to any of my readers who will write for it and mention Jasper. To one who wants



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Made possible only by our importing them from South America and selling direct to the user. These hats are warranted Genuine all Hand woven, unblocked, and can be worn in that condition by Gentlemen, Ladies, Girls and Boys or can be blocked by purchaser in any shape or style. They are just as serviceable and will wear as long as a \$10.00 Panama Hat. The difference is solely in the fineness of weave, these Hats being a little coarser than the more expensive kind. All sizes. Weight about 2 oz. each. Sent postpaid, securely packed, on receipt of \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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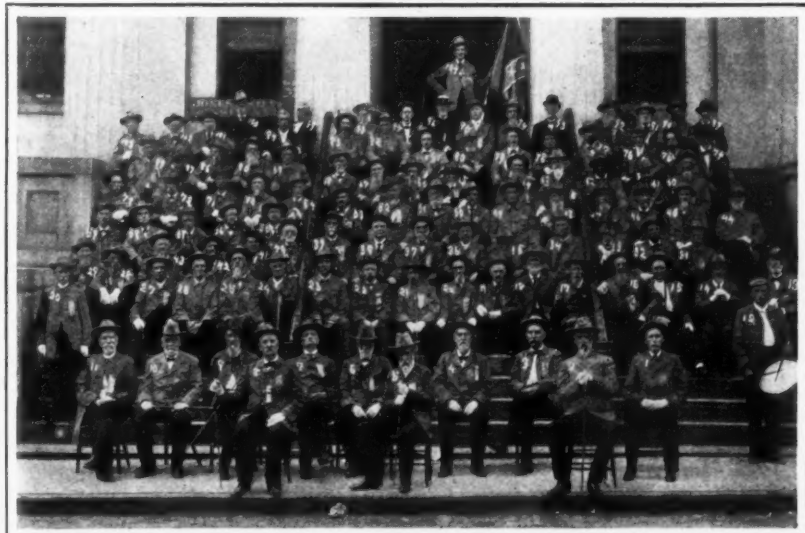


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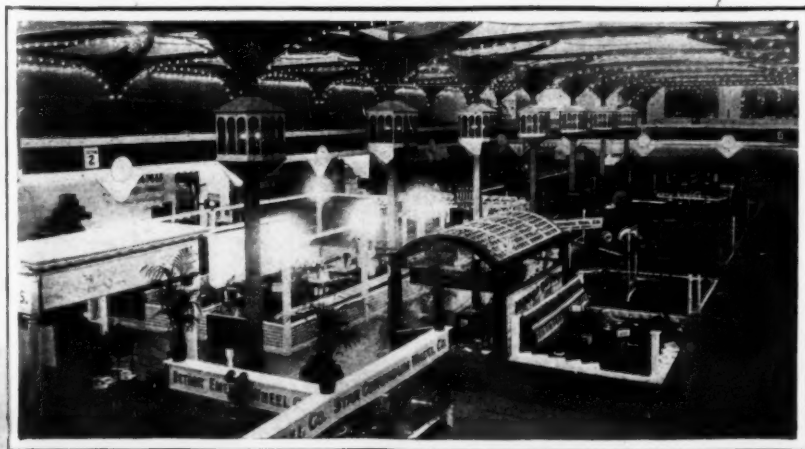
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to learn how to save, beginning with \$10, or more, this booklet is most instructive.
Chance, Newark, N. J.: I do not like your judgment in deciding to take a chance with your \$50 in the mining proposition to which you refer. It is very highly capitalized and, in my judgment, is no better than the wireless concern, the hollowness of which has just been disclosed to the disgust of its 28,000 stockholders. I think better of the Racine Boat Manufacturing Company's stock. It is an industrial of a progressive kind doing a large business and offering a chance for a good business man's speculation, a much better chance than you will find in any of the numerous mining, oil and wireless stocks that are being offered. They are not in the same class by any means. You can invest \$50 or more on the profit-sharing plan which is fully explained in an interesting booklet which will be sent you without charge if you will write to W. J. Reynolds, Racine Boat Manufacturing Company, 1328 Broadway, New York, and ask for a copy, mentioning Jasper.
NEW YORK, June 30th, 1910. JASPER.



THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS WHO PARADED WITH THE GRAND ARMY AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS., ON JULY 4.

The A. P. Hill Camp, of Petersburg, Va., which was entertained by the Wilcox Post of the Grand Army of the Republic on Independence Day. The posts appeared side by side in the procession. The veterans of the South wore their gray uniforms and received a most hearty welcome.



DETROIT'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT.

On June 6, a convention of foundry interests embracing the American Foundrymen's Association, American Brass Foundry Association, Foundry Foremen's Association and Foundry and Manufacturers' Supplies Association, opened in Detroit. Over 6,000 delegates were in attendance representing more than a billion dollars' worth of interests. Over a quarter of a million dollars' worth of machinery was installed at the State Fair Grounds where the exhibits were reviewed by many thousands of visitors.

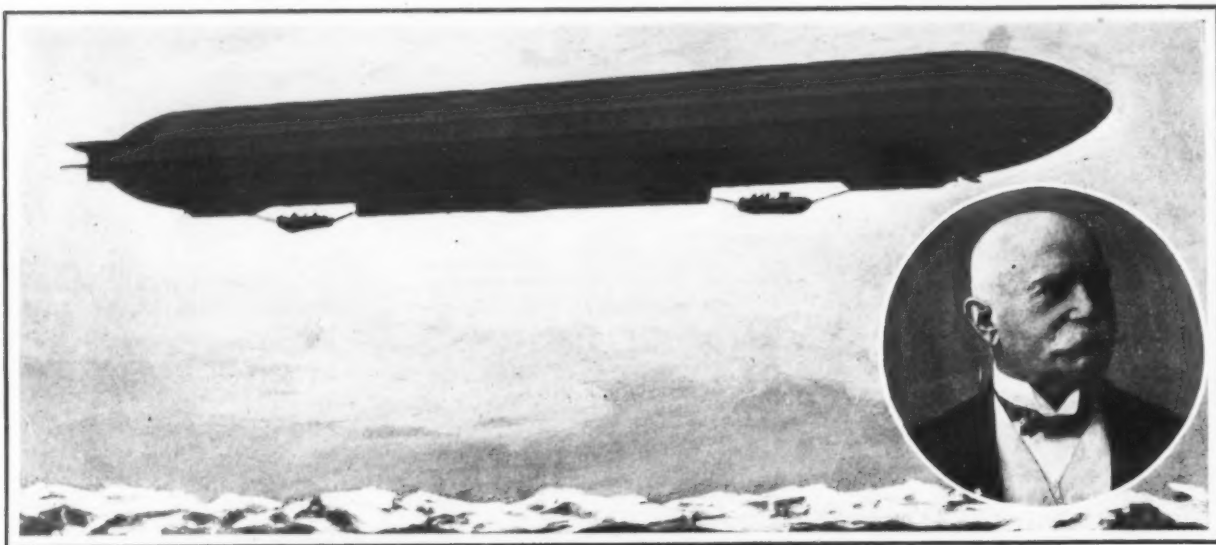
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE CHARTREUSE

has always been and still is made by the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux), who, since their expulsion from France, have been located at Tarragona, Spain; and, although the old labels and insignia originated by the Monks have been adjudged by the Federal Courts of this country to be still the exclusive property of the Monks, their world-renowned product is nowadays known as

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Pictorial Record of Important News



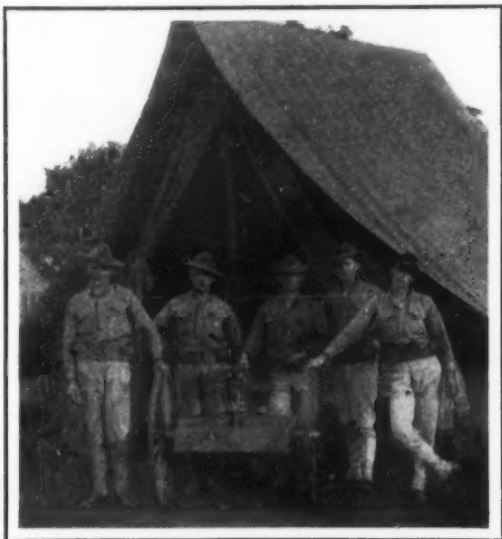
ONE OF THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE HISTORY OF AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Count Zeppelin's famous dirigible airship passing over the town of Zurich, Germany. On June 22d, the *Deutschland* traveled with twenty passengers from Friedrichshafen on Lake Constance to Dusseldorf, a distance of three hundred miles, in nine hours. This trip inaugurated the first regular airship passenger service in the history of the world. Unfortunately during a second journey on June 28th, the great airship was wrecked in a forest when the motor suddenly stopped. Thirty-three passengers escaped uninjured. Insert: Count Ferdinand Zeppelin.



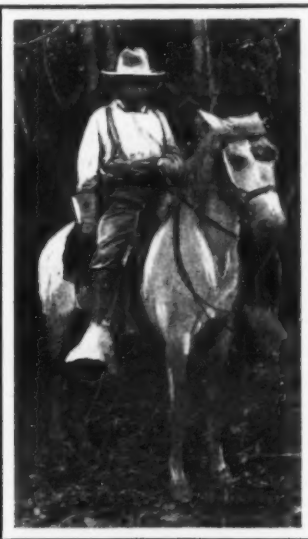
COSTLY FIRE STARTED BY SKY-ROCKET.

On June 21st a sky-rocket exploded a case of fireworks in a building at 38 Warren Street, New York City. No lives were lost. The damage was placed at \$100,000.



UNCLE SAM'S CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICE.

An outpost of American soldiers at Bluefields. A few of our soldier boys have been kept ready for action.



THE GEORGE WASHINGTON OF NICARAGUA.

General Durous, leader of the revolutionaries, on his famous white horse.



AN INSURGENTS' CAMP.

General Durous's headquarters a few minutes before the fierce battle which took place near Bluefields on May 30th. The machine gun later did terrific damage.

AT THE FRONT IN NICARAGUA.



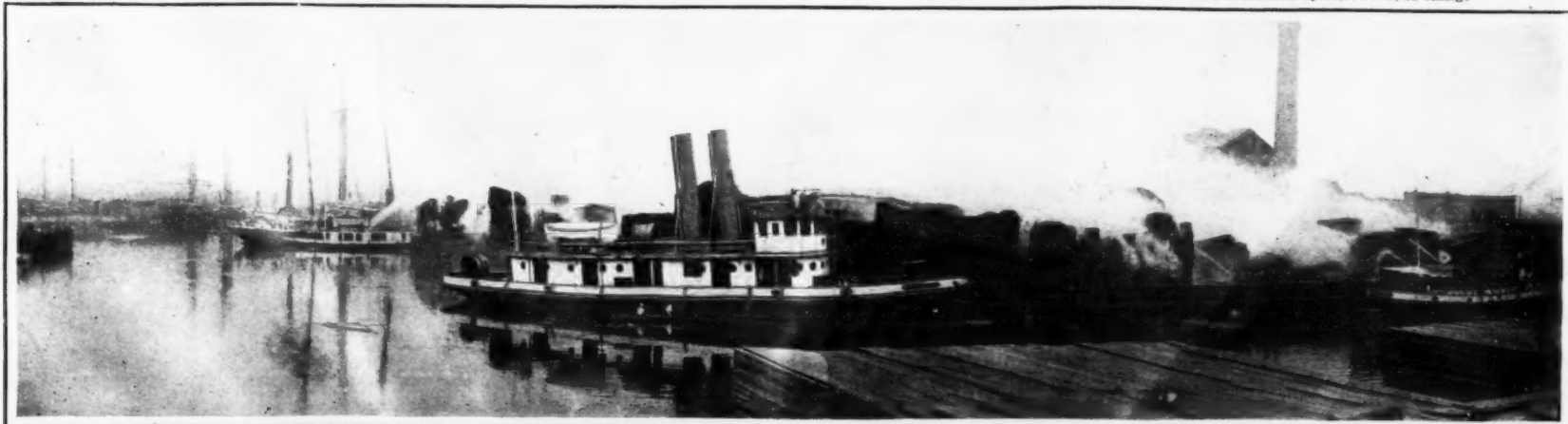
CALIFORNIA UNVEILS THE JOHN DRAKE SLOAT MEMORIAL.

On June 14th, in the military reservation overlooking Monterey Bay, a splendid memorial was dedicated to the memory of Commander John Drake Sloat, U. S. N., who on July 7th, 1846, despite Mexican protests, took possession of California for the United States.



THE LARGEST HIGH SCHOOL STADIUM IN THE WORLD.

On June 9th, at a cost of over \$135,000, a great stadium was completed for the Tacoma (Wash.) High School. The structure has 6.42 miles of seats and the field inclosed by the great concrete horseshoe is 2.6 acres in area. The field is drained by 10,000 feet of tiling.



THREE BLOCKS OF LUMBER YARDS GOING UP IN SMOKE.

On June 21st a fire wiped out the lumber yard of the Cross, Austin & Ireland Company on the bank of Newtown Creek, in Brooklyn. Three lumber-laden schooners were burned to the water's edge and one fire engine was destroyed during the conflagration. Almost the entire fighting force of Brooklyn and Williamsburg and four fireboats were in action. The damage was estimated at over \$300,000.

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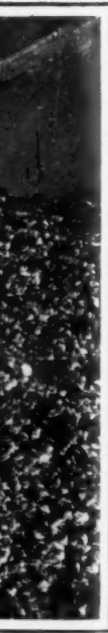
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